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The Bombay Gazette.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	26th Oct.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5787	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,025	10th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellan	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the , S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th November, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 5th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1898.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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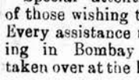

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE is Specially prepared to meet this want and used daily, PRESERVES and BEAUTIFIES the HAIR by providing all the Needful Food which renders it Vigorous and of Healthy Growth.

HIGHLY REFRESHING IN USE.
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COMPOUND PLAGUE TINCTURE.

PER SMALL BOTTLE ..... Re. 0-12
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
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A SLIGHT COLD

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PHILLIPS & CO.'S
CAMPHOR BALSAM
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Per Bottle ..... Re. 1 0

Full Directions on each Bottle.

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BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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WITH COUGH AND COLD!

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LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
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FIDELITY INSURANCE
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Rupert of Hentzau; Anthony Hope's New Novel. Paper covers, Rs. 2; Cloth.....	2	8
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British Pharmacopœia, published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, 1898.....	7	14
William Ewart Gladstone, Statesman and Scholar. Edited by David Williamson, With many Portraits and Illustrations.....	3	12
A Tour Through the Famine Stricken Districts of India. By F.H.S. Merewether, Reuter's Special Famine Commissioner.....	12	0
Royal Academy Pictures, 1898. Illustrating the Hundred and Thirtieth Exhibition of the Royal Academy, Being the Royal Academy Supplement of "The Magazine of Art".....	5	10

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer Deo. BALDUINO, Captain O. Canepa, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 23rd inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (5) five per share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after the 1st proximo to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on 14th instant on production of Share Certificates.

TALAKCHAND AND SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th October, 1898.

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEREST for the half-year ending 30th June, Rs. 10 per share is payable on and after 31st October, at the office of the Company.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CASTOR-OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office at Jhansi up to noon on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR-OIL for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st April, 1899.

2. Forms of Tender giving full particulars of the quantity required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be accepted may be had on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of a sum of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Castor-Oil," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

4. The Oil Tendered for to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Sample, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Jhansi, the 17th October, 1898.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION NEW BUILDING.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the above Building, to be erected on the Apollo Reclamation.

The Drawings, Specifications and Schedule of Rates can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, and no Tender will be received later than FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EARLE SIMMONS,
General Secretary.
Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1898.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE
OFFICE.
CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work under taken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest Improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay. The III Speed Examination at rates varying from 60 to 150 words a minute will be held in December next by the Committee appointed by ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, London. Applications received by the PRINCIPAL up to the 15th November only.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, First-class GOANESE BUTLER, for large household. Good Wages given. Must be willing to go to the Punjab. Apply with testimonials to "F. L. G.," R. A. Mess, Kirkee.

WANTED an L. M. & ., to take charge of a Dispensary under the immediate Supervision of he Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 on approval of service. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palitana, with testimonials.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

XMAS GOODS by every Steamer, all Latest Novelties imported in Toys, Dolls, and Presents. Illustrated Price List post-free on application to SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from genuine Mocha Berries of the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 38, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

RECEIVED Amerette Hand Organs with 6 Tunes and Case Rs. 30, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have found the Rooms most Comfortable and Clean and I have had every reason to be satisfied with all the arrangements of the Hotel."—J. ROSS, Major-General.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation,—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—Tortured with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera Ills as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera Ills are sold everywhere, as Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD MUSICAL BOXES of all kinds, repaired, by replacing new Combs and new barrels, charges moderate.—STEFFENAUR & Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufactur Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving Inscriptions, Monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th October 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DWARKADAS SHAMJI and RAMDAS KESSOWJI have SOLD all their right, title, interest and share in the firm of Messrs. VANMALIDAS JUGJIVAN SHAMJI and Co., the Agents and Secretaries of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to Messrs. JUGMOHUNDAS VURJIVANDAS and FAKIRCHAND PREMCHAND. They have also retired from the Board of Directors of the said Company, and they are now no way connected with the said Company or the said firm of Agents—Dated this 19th day of October, 1898.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for DASERA, (Hindu Holiday.)

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (Gun-fire, on 7th November, 1898, for the SUPPLY of Kerosine and Cocoanut Oils, Cotton Waste, Leather Goods and Indigenous Stores, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1899, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be super, cribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 one thousand, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent, of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. SPENCER.
Ag. Chief Store keeper.
Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 14th October, 1898

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
and Haus Birkenfeld,
Wesel am Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interes and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS,

BRANCHES:—
London—R. Egerton Hall, 6, Clement's Lane, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager,
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager,
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, MONEYS, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent, per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and pirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CUT RUBIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagors, Ambaram Bhagwan and Narayan Bhagwan, the following jewellery:—

104 cut rubies, weight about 77 ratis.
38 „ „ „ „ 44 „
19 „ „ „ „ 23 1-2 „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar one first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Watts in very good order, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one inaudible cottage piano by Collard and Collard one light victoria with Bay Arab horses, sets of harnesses, gentlemen and ladies' saddles, one D, B. L. Gun with case, books' a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of H. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Also the property of the late Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of the High Court—

1 second-hand English-built double-seated brougham, by Laurie and Marner.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good condition.
1 set double harness saddlery &c.
The property of another gentleman—
1 very handsome showy brown waler mare, 15-2, 5 years old, very quiet in harness.
1 English rail cart by Windover, very little used, in very good condition.
1 English-built dog-cart with hood and monsoon fittings to suit a horse, 14-2 to 15-2, in very good condition

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits in 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED

ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

536 & 56; CALLE PIEDAD BUENOS AYRES.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

(45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world

Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. a. } 1 bon. }	1191 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	98
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	157	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	180
Colaba	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	*25+80	775
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs30	365
Knanganum	700	100	100	Rs15	7140xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahuva Press Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munmar M	700	250	all	15	230
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	535xd
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	155
Prince of Wales.	100	680	0	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		000		Rs 75	1,025xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		375
Anglo-Indian	1,346		00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & W. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belfarf)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,008	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		593
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,825
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	630
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	510
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	240
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	190
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelish	750	1,500	000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Loorold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	200
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	958
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,450
Mohanlal K. Pareikh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	96 1-4
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 8	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	600	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s, 20	350
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs2	185
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 025
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	720
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs3	975xd
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	690
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	595
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	300
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	330
Venishanker Lukhmidas Spinning Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	..
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	520
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	...	4 pr. ct.	307 1-2

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th October 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 15th October, 1898	9,165,800
Balance to be remitted from 16th October 1898 to 31st March 1899	6,834,200

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewor," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 6-40m. 7-27a. Low water, 0-3m., 1-33a. Opening Ceremony of Library, Mahratta Education Society's High School, Girgaum, 8 a.m. Banks closed, Dussera holiday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Setos and Verona entered and the steamers Lavada and Stolzenfels left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Marquis Bacquehem left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and Europe per s.s. Laos will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day.

MISSING BAGGAGE FOUND.—The baggage belonging to Major Watts, which had been reported missing, has been found and was on board the vessel before Major Watts made his complaint.

ACCIDENT TO A MEAT VAN DRIVER.—Bhagia Rutnoo, aged twenty-two years, residing at Bandora, and employed in the Bombay Municipality as a meat van driver, was early on Friday morning driving his van along the Haines Road, when he accidentally let his whip fall and on getting down to pick it up, he fell against one of the wheels, sustaining two wounds on the head and one on the left foot. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Bindadin Gunesh, a Purdesee, residing on the ground floor of a chawl on Parel Road, reported to the Police on Friday morning that during his absence from home on the previous night, some person or persons broke into his room by boring a hole in the wall near the back door and removing the hasp inside by passing his hand through the hole and stole from a box, the lock of which was broken open, six currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 115 in cash, property collectively valued at Rs. 175.

CARRIAGE COLLISION AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.—About a quarter to 5 o'clock on Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Elsworthy were being driven down the Walkeshwar Road, when a carriage belonging to Mr. Ruttonsey, collided against Mr. Elsworthy's conveyance, Mr. Ruttonsey's coachman, Govind Tanoo, was thrown off his seat and sustained slight injury to his knee. Both the carriages were considerably damaged. The occupants of the conveyances escaped unhurt. Govind Tanoo, the driver of Mr. Ruttonsey's carriage, was on the wrong side of the road and will be prosecuted before a magistrate.

SUICIDE THROUGH MONETARY DIFFICULTIES.—About noon yesterday, a young Parsee, named Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Mody, aged 22 years, the son of Jehangeer Nusserwanji Mody, a retired merchant living behind the old Police Court, committed suicide by taking opium. The deceased was a student in St. Xavier's College. About four or five days ago he borrowed money from his friends and relatives without the knowledge of his parents, who coming to know the monetary difficulties of their son, scolded him, though they were making arrangements to satisfy the debt incurred by the son, but did not inform him. The deceased became despondent, and about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening he went to the Fort market and purchased four annas worth of opium, which he swallowed in water on returning home. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as the deceased did not get up as usual, his brother Dadabhoy went to rouse him, when he found him lying unconscious in bed and breathing heavily. He informed his father, who sent for a Parsee doctor. The deceased died at 12 noon. Mr. Alan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry in the evening when a verdict of suicide by taking opium was recorded.

THE CHIEFOF WANKENAR.—The Raj Saheb Amar singhji, of Wankenar, who had gone to Europe in May last with Lieutenant Hancock, returned by the P. and O. steamer Arabia, on Friday last. On his alighting at the Ballard Pier, he was received by Raja Deeraj Naharsinghji, of Shahpura, Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee, Mr. Govindji Thackersey, Messrs. Barwell and Harrison, Russaldar Machha Jebhai, Gudvi Halubhoy, Jemadar Jambhoy, Nagooji Deera Shri Raj Gore of Wankenar, Buxi Mukunjee Nathoo of Dhangadhra, and several other leading native gentlemen of Bombay. After the usual ceremony of garlanding was over, the young Raj Saheb, accompanied by the Raja Saheb of Shahpura and Prince Samatsinghji, drove in the Prince's carriage to his residence at Cumballa Hill. The Raja Saheb of Shahpura came here on the 18th inst. with sixteen followers to receive the Raj Saheb of Wankenar, and was the guest of Prince Samatsinghji, during his stay here. During the whole of Friday, several leading native gentlemen of Bombay visited the Raj Saheb of Wankenar, who was also a guest of Prince Samatsinghji during his short stay here. The party left on Friday, by the mail train for their respective destinations. The Raja Saheb of Shahpura also went by the same train, as the Raj Saheb of Wankenar will stay there for a short time as the guest of the young Raj Saheb. The Raja Saheb of Shahpura is the father-in-law of the young Raj Saheb of Wankenar.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday one Rowji Narayen an aged Hindoo charged Jeevakamati and GunpatKamati with enticing away his wife, Savitree, aged 18 years. Mr. Boyce, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended both the accused. Complainant is a Government pensioner and after his retirement at the age of sixty years, married Savitree, who was then about fifteen years of age. On the morning of the 4th September last, complainant left home and when he returned in the evening, he found Savitree had disappeared. On an enquiry he ascertained that Savitree had formed acquaintance with the two accused through a neighbour and that she was residing with them in a chawl at Tardeo. Complainant proceeded to the chawl, where he found his wife, whom he brought home and obtained warrants against the two accused. The accused pleaded innocence, saying that they knew nothing about the matter. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined them each Rs. 30. The party left the court, but in the course of the afternoon, Savitree made a complaint to the police that she was assaulted by her husband Rowji, the complainant. The police made enquiries into the matter and charged Rowji before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with assaulting his wife Savitree, who then stated that on her going home Rowji closed the door of the room, tied her hands and feet with a leather strap and struck her with a piece of board, saying that he was put to much expense and trouble on her account. She, however, said that she did not wish to press the charge against her husband and asked the court to be allowed to compound the charge. The Magistrate, under the circumstances ordered Rowji to be bound over in the sum of Rs 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE BARASAT OUTRAGE.

THE following, we are authoritatively informed, are the facts in connection with the recent assault by natives upon a European near Barasat:—

Mr. Mayston, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, went out snipe shooting on Sunday to Shankargachi (about six miles east from Barasat), accompanied by a shikari and two coolies. A bird rose in front of him and darted away to the rear. Mr. Mayston turned and fired, bringing down his bird, but unfortunately also peppering a lad of about 13, who was in a sitting position behind some high paddy and entirely concealed from view. Mr. Mayston went back immediately to attend to the boy. The injuries were not serious, the pellets (No. 9) being just embedded in the skin. Most of them were removed then and there by Mr. Mayston, and, as the boy declined to be taken to the hospital at Barasat, Mr. Mayston gave him a couple of rupees and went on with his shooting. The boy was perfectly satisfied and went off with some other boys and an old man who witnessed the incident. On the news reaching the village the boy's relatives and about 30 or 40 others rushed out in a body and overtook Mr. Mayston about half a mile from the scene of the accident. Mr Mayston stopped and waited for them, and not understanding their language, and seeing they were unarmed he did not at first realize the situation. He was disarmed, seized and taken to the village, about three-quarters of a mile off, his captors holding him by the wrists, while others cuffed and slapped him and the shikari. At the village his hands were tied with a rope and he was detained more than a hours eventually obtaining his release by promising to pay Rs. 4 to the boy's father and leaving his gold watch and chain in the latter's hands as security for payment.

Mr. Mayston behaved with great forbearance throughout, making no attempt whatever to retaliate.

Fortunately for him a Bengali who spoke a little English arrived during the parley in the village and helped him to explain matters. Returning to Barasat Mr. Mayston informed the local police, and the Sub-Inspector went to Shankargachi with commendable promptitude and recovered the watch and chain. Eight arrests have been made, including the collecting member of the panchayet—a functionary of some importance in the village. Mr. Mayston went to Barasat on Tuesday with the District Superintendent of Police, 24-Perganas, and was able to identify five of the persons arrested, these being the men who were most aggressive in assaulting and binding him.

The accused will be placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barasat on the 29th instant. Owing to the holidays an earlier date could not be fixed.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilt, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

FIRST ENTRIES KOLHAPUR RACES AT POONA.

FIRST DAY THURSDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

THE VISHALGHAD PURSE—5 furlongs.

Chief of Kagal's g a p Special 13 2 1-2
Chief of Kagal's c a g Sherali 13 3 3-4
Mr Akerman's b c b g Sweet Verual 14
S K S b a g Angler 13 3 3 8
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Fakeer 13 3 1-2
Mr H C A R b a g President 14
Mr Mollison's b cb m Bawbie

THE KOLHAPUR DERBY—One-quarter mile.

Chief of Kagal's g a p Shanavaz
S K S c a g Archer 13 3½ 1-2
Capt Stannus b cb g Turban
Mr Hydes b c b m Evensong 4

THE BHAVNAGAR CUP—6 furlongs.

Mr Akerman's c aus g Tidal Wave
Mr Lyndous' br aus m Clarice
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity
Mr H H Aga Khans' b aus g Roy

THE ICHAL KARANJI STAKES—Half mile.

Mr Artin A Essagie's c a p Chester 13 0½
Mr Hydes' g a p Fresco 13 2
Maharaja Kolhapur c a p Panala 13 2
Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam 13 2
Mr Jossubally Mahomed b a p Dower 13 1½
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Observer 13 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Malta 13 1½
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a p Chanohau 13 2
Mr Farrier's g a p Ordhan 13 1 1-2*

THE KAGAL CUP—6 furlongs.

Lieut Col J Monteeths b aus m Nancy 13 2 3-8
Mr Finch b aus g Eric 13 2
Chief of Kagal's g a g Special 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's c aus m Pausy 13 2 3-4
Major Hardy's b aus g Curiosity 13 3
Mr J B c aus m Zora
Major Goughs c aus m The Fawn 13 2 1-2

SECOND DAY SATURDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

THE KOLHAPUR PONY DERBY—6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essajee's c a p Chester 13 0 1-2
Maharaja of Kolhapur c a p Panala 13 2
Col Beavers' g a g Albagross 13 0 1-2
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaeer 13-2
Mr Jossubally Mahomed b a p Driver 13 1 3-4
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Observer 13 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Malta 13 1 3-4
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Taisceer 13-2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's c a p Muktar 13 2
Mr Farmer's g a p Orphan 13 1 1-2*

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA STAKES—5 furlongs.

Maharaja Kolhapur g a p Kolhapur 13 1-2
Chief of Kagal's g a g Special 13 2 1-2
Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam 13 2-5
Mr D Welmor Sitwell g a p Clown 13 1 3-4
Aga S Shah's g a g Sheen 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Massowah 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender 13 2
Mr B A Davur's c a g Keshan 13 3
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a g Ajmere 13 2 1-4
Mr P Fischer's c a g Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr D D's g a p Chauvhan 13 2
Mr R B's b a g Romoe 13 2 1-2
Mr Sutherland's b a g Forrester 13 2½
Mr Farmer's g a p Orphan 13 1 1 2*

THE MAHARAJA GF KOLHAPUR CUP.—1 1-2 mile.

Mr Finch b a h Brandy
Maharaja Kolhapur g a h Martaban
Chief of Mhyoal's b a h Young Revenge
Chief of Kagals g a g Shanavaz
Do c a g Sherali 13 3 3-4
S K S b a g Angler 13 3 3-8
Mr Lyndow c a h Eclepse
Capt Stanus's b cb g Turban
Mr Hydes b e h m Evensong
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Fakeer 13 3 1-2
Mr Aga Mirza c a g Serman
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed b a h Cheeftain

THE MADHOE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyder 13 3 4
Mr Ahmed M Busnari g a g Liverpool 13 3
Mr Farmer's g a h Marily

THE MHYSAL CUP.—1 mile.

Mr R B's b aus g Marwarri

THE STEWARDES PLATE.

Lt Col Mouleik's b aus m Nancy 13 2 3-8
Mr Finch b aus g Ena 13 2
Chief of Kagal's c a g Sherali 13 3 3-4
S K S c a g Archer 13 3 1-2
H H Aga Khan's b a g Heleos
Do b aus m Fleeturing 13 3 1-2
Major Hardy's b aus g Curiosity 13 3
Major Gough's c aus m The Faun 13 2 1-2

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.—1 Mile.

Mr Finch b a h Brandy
Maharaja Kolhapur g a h Marbalaw
Chief of Kagals g a h Shanavaz
S K S, b a g Augur
Mr Lyndon' c a h Eclipse
Mr Lyndon b a h Balma
Capt Stanneus b c b g Turban
Mr Hydes b e h m Evensong
H H Aga Khans b a g Helios
Mr Ali bin Omers b a g Fakeer
Mr Ahmed M Bashari g a g Chanda
Aga Mirza c a g German
Mr Adam Gar Mahomeds b a h Cheiftain
Mr H E A R b a g President

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.—7 furlongs

Maharaha Kolhapur g a p Kolhapur 13 1 1-2
Chief of Kagal g a g Special 13 2 1-2
Mr Lyndons b a p Autaur 13 2
Mr Jossub Aly Mahomed b a p Dowir 13 1 3-4
H H Aga Khan b a g Heles
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif g a p Aniza 13 2
Mr Ali bin Amir c a p Prender 13 2
Mr B A Davurs c a g Rishan 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Malta 13 1 3-4
Mr P Fisher c a g Governor 13 2 3-1-4
Mr Do Do b a g Phelvan 13 2 3-4
Mr Do Do b a p Taesdeer 13 2

THE KWOUNDWAR STAKES,—1¼ mile.

Chief of Kagal's c a g Sherali 13 3 3-4
Capt Young's g a g Ellchie
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire 13 3
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helon
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi 13 3 1-4
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 13 3
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed g a g Young Shah 13 2 3-4
Mr H E A R b a g President 14
Mr A M's b a g Ballie 13 3
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala*

THE STAND PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b am m Clarice
H H Aga Khan's b am g Rapedity
Mr Do Do b am g Rag

* Entered by wire.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy, W I T C

Poona, October 15

THE MAKERS OF "THE SUDAN MACHINE."

THERE is a pretty general idea of what it took to make that march to Khartum—in the time, with the means, at the cost—and of what sort of generalship it must be to have at command an army of hard, hearty, eager men, after the rigorous toil that Kitchener's force was put to under those burning skies. But there is so little romance in bullet-scraping, roadlaying, the making of soldiers out of sheep, and suchlike employments, that it is not every one who will or who can follow them closely enough to understand what patient and persistent labour they demand; nor do we all fully conceive how much there is in the phrase "organisation of victory." But that is not a sort of organisation we are much renowed for. Victory with the minimum of foresight is our more frequent privilege; though, to be sure, we have seen one or two elaborately organised expeditions in the last thirty years—at a pretty penny of expense. This is an improvement on those sumptuous undertakings. For economy and workmanship combined it has not had its match in our day, and it may mark a new beginning.

For though Kitchener is the master-spirit in the reconquest of the Sudan, and though his "proofs" are such that, little as he was known to the world a year ago, we are almost sure of him as a soldier of the first rank, he had forerunners and comrades to his own mind in "the smashing of the Mahdi." The transformation of the Egyptian soldiery from we need not say what into the firm, steady, capable fighting force which shared the honours at Omdurman, is not all Kitchener's magic: other British sirdars began and carried it far, though he brought it to a finish hardly dreamt of. From its double relation to the Queen and the Khedive the Egyptian service has its peculiarities; and possibly because it allows unusual freedom amidst plenty of work and much responsibility, and so gives free play to individual character and genius, it is a service in which our young officers flourish exceedingly. Kitchener is as happy in his captains as we are fortunate in Kitchener. If sober critics are unafraid to name him sin the same hour with Wellington, Wellington a Sirdar in 1898 would have had good cause for thankfulness in his more responsible officers, "General Back-acher," as the terrible Gatacre is called by the men whom he keeps everlastingly "at it" for their own good, Hunter, Wingate, the soldierly Macdonald, whose handling of the native troops at Omdurman has moved him up by many notches,—when these men went into action the other day, they were as much above their reputation as Kitchener himself. Immediately behind them stand three or four men with names less known to the public at present, but they shall be recorded here; for Lewis, Jackson, Collinson Fitton are made of the same serviceable stuff, and are fit and ready to take a more prominent place at ten minutes notice.—From "The Looker on," in "Black woods Magazine" for October.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

THERE was an advance of 1-8 per cent. in the price of Consols yesterday in London, to 108 15-16. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·33 1-2 fcs.; but French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 101 3-4. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower, at 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., at £62 3-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight India Bank Bills at 3 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. in value, to 27 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York the price of the metal was unchanged at 60 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent higher, at 4·84 3-4 dlrs. The shipments of Specie consisted of £20,000 in Gold to Bombay and £10,000 to Calcutta, with £90,000 in Silver to Bombay and £37,000 to Honkong.

A drop of 3-16 per cent. to-day brought Consols down to 108 3-4. French Rentes remained at 101 3-4; while Paris Exchange on London was again higher by a centime and-a-half at 25·35 fcs. Rupee Securities 3 1-2 per cent. continued at £62 3-16, and Indian Sterling Loan at 112 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver further advanced 1-8d., to 27 15-16d. per oz.; and was still quoted in New York at 60 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London maintaining its enhanced level of 4·84 3-4 dollars.

For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 35s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market quiet in tone. White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 30 3-4s., November-December shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 30 1-4s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier yesterday, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 22,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed firm.

Prices continued without change in the Liverpool Cotton market to-day. The Sales for the day were 8,000 bales; and Imports, 14,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday showed an increase on those in the previous week, of 8,000 bales, at 82,000 bales. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 10,000 bales greater, at 77,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 19,000 bales more, at 65,000 bales The total Stock decreased to the extent of 15,000 bales and stood yesterday at 530,000 bales.

For Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton the quotation in New York was 5 1-2 cents per lb. yesterday; January and April Futures continued at 5·31 and 5·43 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 72,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged in New York to-day at 5 1-2 cents per lb., also January Futures at 5·31 cents, and April at 5·43 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 58,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 2,560,000 bales, compared with 1,990,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 154 was quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs.136; and for "Fully Good" Bengal, January, Rs. 127. Shippers bought only 2,000 bales Dhulia, December-January delivery, at Rs. 128 per candy; and the mills purchased 450 bales Akola, at Rs. 128 to Rs. 130, 100 Bengal, at Rs. 119, 200 Naosari, at Rs. 148, and 150 Akote, at Rs. 130 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are firm markets, with a small business passing; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	949	bales.
Wheat	6,064	cwts.
Linseed	6,019	,,
Rapeseed	5,852	,,
Gingellyseed	4,308	,,
Poppyseed	812	,,
Castorseed	749	,,
Rice	1,498	,,

FREIGHTS are firmer in tone. Some small lots for Antwerp and Dunkirk, November shipment, have been done at 19s. per ton; ready steamers are reported to be nearly full. For ready shipment to Dunkirk and Marseilles the quotation is 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, but very few Merchants' Bills were offering, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do.	1s, 3 15-16d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. ,,
Francs	1 70 3-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 94 1-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, and 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been an advance of Rs. 5 each in China, Carrimbhoy, David, and Manockjee Petit Mills. Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue and Rs. 10 in the second.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 11. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,04,27,874	5	7	2,06,77,430	0	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,83,037	6	2	5,09,59,251	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,47,117	3	10	2,84,191	11	4
Sundries	25,52,191	4	9	26,34,510	12	8
	Rs. 10,24,60,220	4	4	10,24,55,383	10	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,11,072	0	0	52,43,538	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	70,54,414	0	0	70,05,189	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,64,39,638	3	8	1,62,93,701	5	5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,14,25,046	1	1	2,18,61,231	10	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,03,62,528	14	4	2,11,28,327	5	5
Balances with other Banks	6,37,912	5	5	5,07,091	13	10
Bullion	1,405	14	0	1,496	4	0
Dead Stock	13,12,068	1	6	13,11,411	10	9
Stamps	9,659	14	4	9,443	15	6
Sundries	15,02,079	9	2	15,33,974	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	81,09,931	1	11	97,34,870	2	6
Do. at Branches	2,02,94,794	2	11	1,78,20,197	14	2
Rs	10,22,60,220	4	4	10,24,55,383	10	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,83,819	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,40,263	Dec.
Other Deposits	1,73,786	Do
Post Bills	37,074	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	83,241	Inc.
Loans	1,40,937	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,38,185	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,65,799	Do
Cash at Head Office	16,25,239	Do
Cash at Branches	24,74,597	Dec.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Malwa, Scindia Neemuch, Rewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,168	5,631	2,60,579
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,83,178	17,28,016	68,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,631
Ditto to date 87,194

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BHADA—October 23, at his Residence, near Grant Road Bridge, Kavasji Dorabji Bhada, Inspector, Water Works, Bombay Municipality, brother of Mr. Nasservanji Dorabji Bhada, aged 42. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

MODY—October 23, at his residence, in Old Police Court Lane, Fort, Jeejeebhoy, son of Mr Jehanghirji Nusserwanji Mody. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASSON—October 15, at Toryne, Simla, the wife of Herbert Casson, Esq, I C S, of a daughter.

GOMPERTZ—October 17, at The Home, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Bowes Gomperts, I S C, of a daughter.

HAMBLETON—October 14, at Barrackpore, the wife of Henry R Hambleton, Military Works Department, of a daughter.

MILLER—October 15, at Rockwood, Travancore, the wife of Robert Tamplin Miller, of a son.

STRACEY—October 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr T P Russell Stracey, Assistant Examiner, Military Accounts Department, of a son.

SYKES—October 13, at Mount George, Landour, the wife of J A Sykes, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOVER—LEWIS—October 14, at St. Peter's Church, Landour, Mussoorie, Wilmot Charles Dover, Tutor to the Rajah of Bhinga, Benares, son of Charles Dover, Calcutta, to Alice Maude, eldest daughter of Robert Lewis, Landour.

JAMES—DALE—October 19, at St. Andrew's (Kirk), Bangalore, by the Rev. W Scott, W Ivor James, son of the late Mr William James, J P, Cardiff, to Alice Constance, youngest daughter of James Dale, Esq, Bangalore.

DEATH.

CAREY—October 9, at Bracknell, Murree Hills, Archie John (Jackie), beloved son of Battery-Sergeant-Major and Mrs Carey, aged 3 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1898.

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S paper on the Indian Currency problem read before the Currency Committee in July last, is published in the current *National Review*. The special value of the paper is, that it gives the opinion of a financial expert, who, though he has never been in India, is familiar with the manner in which similar problems have been dealt with in other countries. He approved of the closing of the Mints in 1893, recognising that no other course was open to the Government of India, face to face with a serious financial crisis, the American Government having ceased the purchases of silver and the Brussels Conference having closed without coming to any conclusion. But he considered it a great mistake to fix the maximum value of the rupee at one shilling and four pence, thus notifying to the exchange banks and dealers the highest price they would have to pay for remittances to India. That quite superfluous limitation was fixed with the avowed purpose of preventing the value of the rupee going up at a bound to one and six-pence, or even to one and nine, or possibly two shillings. As experience has shown, there never was any danger of such a rise. After five years the rupee has not become stable at even one and four-pence, and the Government of India, erring on the other side, have now proposed to melt down rupees as the only practicable way of establishing exchange at sixteen pence. Lord Rothschild shows how the Russian Government proceeded when confronting a similar problem during the last ten years. In one respect Russia enjoyed an important advantage denied to India; she possesses very productive gold mines the outturn of which is kept in the country. The coupons of the external debt were received in payment of customs duties, as were also the bank notes of England and France, convertible into gold. Large borrowings were made abroad, while internal loans were redeemed. The Minister of Finance entered into exchange operations on a large scale. Whenever there was a big harvest, he bought bills, thereby depressing exchange and stimulating exports; and obtained gold from abroad on the bills, while borrowing abroad for general purposes. In the result they have accumulated a gold reserve estimated at £130,000,000. The autocratic Russian Government has, of course, a free hand in such matters; the Government of India has to act with the sanction of Parliament. A comparison of methods was indicated by a comparison of what the Indian Government contemplated this year—to raise a gold loan of £6,000,000 in London, and a rupee loan of £2,000,000 in India. The Russian Government would have raised the whole £8,000,000 in England, and sent £2,000,000 in gold to Calcutta to be held against the issue of notes there, and would have coined silver which would have been a profitable transaction—more profitable certainly than the proposed melting of rupees could possibly have been.

It is satisfactory to find that we had on our side the opinion of so competent an authority as Lord Rothschild, when we continuously urged the imposition of a high duty on silver, with the alternative of the total prohibition of silver imports, as the necessary complement of the closing of the mints. He holds, that if it be intended to establish a gold standard and eventually a gold currency in India, the Government must absolutely prohibit the importation of silver—the Government of course retaining the right to buy silver if they require it, or else impose a heavy that will be prohibitive. He does not agree with those who regard silver as a commodity like any other, the importation of which it would be wrong to prohibit, while a heavy duty is quite permissible. He rightly considers it to be a form of currency which the Native or rather the Native dealer prefers. There is this to be said with regard to the argument that silver is a commodity like any other; the enormous quantity of that metal imported into India for years past suffices, and will suffice for many years, to supply the demand for ornaments. The plethora of silver in the country has depressed its value and the continued importation of a metal steadily falling in the market will accentuate the depreciation. Lord Rothschild points to the action of Russia and Austria when they decided on a gold standard. They stopped the issue of Government paper currency and also the importation of silver, the silver in their treasuries being used for fractional currency. Similarly the Indian Government should stop the influx of silver as the first step; then raise a loan of £18,000,000 or £20,000,000 in England to purchase gold to be held against the notes now issued against silver, the silver being held for future use as fractional currency. The purchase of gold should be spread over some years, as in the case of Russia and Austria, and should be made with careful watching of the markets at home and abroad. The gold should not be put in circulation at once. But it would follow, if the Government took the necessary steps to increase the magnitude of the Indian export trade, without which the change from silver to gold can effect no permanent good. On that point Lord Rothschild is very emphatic, making suggestions, the boldness of which must startle Simla. While cotton, jute, indigo, wheat and tea are produced by private enterprise, the example of opium, which besides giving a large revenue to the State, is an article of export to China, shows what the Government might do with tobacco and silk to increase the balance of trade in favour of India. The currency system of the United States is by no means sound or satisfactory or permanent. But that does not prevent that country from exporting to the value of £240,000,000, just twice the amount of the imports £140,000,000. These do not consist wholly of agricultural produce and minerals; manufactured goods, well finished, locomotives and rails for India, electric appliances and machinery, are sent out to all parts of the world. On that point it is necessary to remember that until the discovery of the marvellous resources of iron and coal in Virginia and Maryland, the existence of which was first made known to the English public in the early eighties by the late Duke of Manchester, American exports resembled those of India in almost wholly consisting of agricultural products. The first thing done by the American Syndicate formed to open up the mineral deposits in question, was to make railways to connect the coal and iron fields with the general railway system. Lord Rothschild is undoubtedly right in holding that were the Government of India to deal more liberally with private investors, a great deal of capital could be procured to develop the resources of India.

He specially notes as deterrent, the provision insisted on by the Government, that the railways constructed with private capital, may be taken over by the State as soon as they become profitable. That renders such investments unattractive. On the other hand—though Lord Rothschild does not seem to be aware of it—State railways when on the point of becoming highly profitable, have time and again been made over to Companies which reap where the Indian taxpayer sowed. That is an interesting subject of inquiry, well worth following up. To return to the currency problem; it is highly encouraging to know, that in the opinion of a Rothschild, all the capital required for the development of India would be found in the London market, if the Government of India was actuated by a more generous spirit. That the minerals of India and Burma would repay investors cannot be doubted, when we find that the output of Indian coal has inceased in three or four years, from one million to four million tons, and that the demand for it is still growing. Lord Rothschild believes that the Government can attract money to India for public works and great undertakings, if they set about it in the right way. The fact that £150,000,000 in gold were absorbed by India between 1835 and 1895, ought to facilitate the adoption of a gold currency. During the Franco-German war, gold was hoarded, and the Bank of France had in consequence to stop cash payments until confidence was restored. Then things at once resumed their normal course. It was the same in the United States. The hoarded gold was in the country, and its existence made the resumption of cash-payments more easy than it would have been if there were none. But long preparation will be as necessary in India as in Russia; the change to a gold currency can not be effected at once. The scheme of the Government of India is, as we inisited at the outset, open to the fatal criticism that the melting down of the silver currency would add to the stringency already so severely felt, and create wide-spread alarm and even panic. The sale of the melted rupees as bullion would depress the silver market, but it would not put an end to the importation of silver from abroad, to compete with the legal currency. Lord Rothschild would prefer Mr. Lindsay's scheme, in so far as it avoids those great faults; but it is open to the objection that a similar plan signally failed a few years since in Brazil, and at an earlier period in the United States. The general conclusion is, that the Government of India's plan is impossible, and that Mr. Lindsay's would not accomplish what he expects from it. On the other hand when India has recovered from the effects of three calamitous years of plague, famine and other troubles, the effects of the closure of the Mints may be found to be good, and prosperity the reward of a long period of depression; a pious hope which we may all legitimately share.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN RAYMOND, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal, has just published a further report on experiments with Rinderpest. It is issued as one of the special Veterinary series of "the Agricultural Ledger" by the Government of India, and opens with the record of a triumph of preventive inoculation, one hundred and seven head of cattle having been inoculated in September of last year, remaining immune through the epidemic of Rinderpest at Kanti near Mirzapur. In January last typical Rinderpest broke out in Harsair and Mr. Toomey's cattle were inoculated. In all two hundred and sixty-one were dealt with, and the whole of these remained free, though the disease prevailed in the district for a long time and subsequently reappeared. Many of the cattle went to work the following day without inconvenience. Other experiments at Belgatchia were also conducted and are duly reported upon. The experiments tended to show that the bile method may be safely used with advantage on Wards' Estates, etc., when Rinderpest is known to be raging in the neighbourhood, for it would probably confer immunity long enough for the disease to die out in the surrounding villages. From the Wards' Estates its use might spread as the neighbours acquire confidence. Veterinary Captain Raymond holds that it has been clearly proved there is no danger of the inoculation with bile convey ing Rinderpest, if properly performed. It has also been proved that the operation does not interfere with the ordinary work of the bullocks. For the present the buffalo bile method is the simplest way of conferring temporary immunity on cattle. But it has the obvious drawback that a delay occurs in obtaining the bile in necessary quantity and purity. It cannot be obtained from the cattle, for local reasons, in Bengal. A further delay of about seven days occurs while the inoculated cattle are acquiring immunity, because they do not become immune at once. Hence twelve very important days, at least, are lost. He made a few experiments with a view to testing the serum method of treating Rinderpest, because it has been laid down as a principle that immunity extending over a very long period, can only be acquired after an attack and recovery from Rinderpest. The preliminary difficulty was to control the strength of the attack which is to confer immunity, otherwise the animal may be killed; but though he is not yet prepared to offer a definite opinion as to whether a constaut control can be maintained over the virulence or mildness of the disease, it seems probable from what he has done, that by injecting virulent blood into a healthy animal, and immediately afterwards injecting defibrinated blood taken from an immunised case, the healthy animal becomes subject to an extremely mild attack of Rinderpest and recovers. This being so, though the method may not commend itself to the ryots, Surgeon-Captain Raymond recommends running a mild attack of Rinderpest through a herd, isolated for the purpose, an operation which would result in setting the owner's mind at rest for possibly some years. As to the treatment of blood with citric acid and citrates as recommended by Dr. Edlington Captain Raymond considers it to be unsuitable for Bengal at present.

THE belief that it is unlucky to begin a journey on a Friday will get a new lease of life from the series of accidents that recently befell the British India Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamship Golconda, Captain Barkett, which left London on Friday, the 30th September, with a large number of passengers and full general cargo for Calcutta. When some distance down the Channel the propeller became fouled, and the engines had to be stopped. In answer to signals of distress the steam collier, Alacrity, bore down and towed her into Plymouth, where she arrived on the Sunday. Divers discovered that a piece of hawser, seven inches thick, had got wound round the boss of the propeller and caused it to jamb. It took several hours to cut this away, but when the engines were again started it was found that there was still some obstruction. With the permission of the Naval authorities the vessel was docked at Devonport Dockyard. The removal of the propeller blades was completed on the 6th October morning, and on the shafting being drawn, about two yards of hemp were found attached to it. The rope had been reduced to a pulp and the pressure to which it was subjected by the revolutions of the shafting had formed it into a mould, and thus prevented the propeller from working. The obstruction was removed, and the vessel was ready to resume her voyage on Friday, October 7th. Many of the passengers however regarded this prospect with great misgiving. It was on a Friday that the ship left the Tames, only to break down before getting clear of the Channel, and if the passengers were impressed with the idea that further ill-luck would overtake them if they resumed the voyage on a Friday. But the English portion of the officers and crew were anxious to get away at once, as further delay would deprive them of all chance of getting back to England by Christmas, which may now be done by shortening their stay at Calcutta. It is to be hoped that nothing will happen to the Golconda going up the Hughli. But how did the hauser get round the propeller shaft outside the ship and the hemp find its way around the shafting inside!

THE Peninsular, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, R.I.M., called here at 11 a.m. on Saturday *en route* for Cannanore to receive one native officer, and twenty men of the 21st Bombay Infantry as a guard on board during the tour of his Excellency the Viceroy. The vessel left Karachi on the 20th instant, with the 20th Madras Infantry. After remaining a few hours in the harbour, she proceeded on her voyage. The regiment will be landed at Cannanore, where the Clive is expected to arrive on the 24th instant. She will probably leave for Calcutta on the 25th, calling at Colombo *en route* to carry out the programme of the Viceroy's tour. She experienced fine weather.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon, by the steam-ship Shannon, were Lieut. Col. W. B. Ferris, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Mr. T. H. Clowes, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation and Marine Departments, whose services have been lent to the Egyptian Government for a period of five years in connection with the proposed drain and reservoir at Assowan in Upper Egypt; and the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER SPHINX, Commander C. J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat which port she left on the 18th instant. During the voyage she had fine weather.

CAPTAIN BURDEN, I. M. S., is posted as Agency Surgeon at Gilgit.

MAJOR M. O. DWYER, I. M. S., retires from the service on the 30th November.

COLONEL W. INGLIS succeeds to the good service pension rendered vacant by the death of General H. Stannus.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS CLIFFORD AND MONEY have assumed command of the Allahabad and Bundelkhand Commands.

THE Queen's sanction has been received to General Morton, Adjutant-General, succeeding Sir George Wolseley in the Lahore Command.

THE Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces has been asked for the services of 16 medical officers for employment on plague duty.

LIEUTENANT STEWART, 39th Garhwalis, joins the Political Department, and has been posted to Central India as a boundary Settlement Officer.

COTTON sowings have been made over a larger area this year than last year, but are still below the average. The condition of the crop is generally good.

MAJOR BOWES, Royal Scots Fusiliers, lately Officiating as D. A. A. G. at Army Headquarters, has been appointed D. A. A. G. to the Khyber Brigade *vice* Major H. E. Stanton.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN, Military Member of Council will leave Simla on tour about November 18th proceeding first to Karachi. He will reach Calcutta about the middle of December.

DEATHS from plague occurred at twelve places in the Madras Presidency, during the week ended 17th instant. The total number of deaths was eighteen, of which seven occurred at Guntakal.

SECOND LIEUTENANT A. WATTS, Unattached list for the Staff Corps, who passed first on the list at the recent examination of cadets at Sandhurst, has been awarded the Queen Victoria Gold Medal.

THE preliminary hearing of the murder charges at Tundla was concluded on Thursday and the two accused, Mrs. Powell and the cook Gajadhar, were committed to take their trial at the Sessions.

THE Government has sanctioned the grant of a gratuity of six months' English pay of rank at sixteen shillings a day to Major Bond, R.E., for the wound received by him when with the Tirah Expedition.

A NEW Military Works Division has been sanctioned for the Khyber, to include the fortifications now in hand. Captain W. S. Nathan, R.E., Field Engineer Khyber Brigade, will have charge of this divison.

THE services of Lieutenants H. Wood and H. Winsloe, Royal Engineers, and Daunt, 22nd Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for employment in the Survey Department.

MAJOR STEVENS, 2nd-in-Command, 4th Madras, Pioneer, succeeds to the command of the regiment *vice* Porteous vacated; and Captains E. L. Holloway and F. Churchill to the 2nd-in-Command and Wing Command respectively.

CAPTAINS F. G. HUNTER AND G. BROWNE, Inspectors of Ordnance machinery, sail by the Dilwara on the 27th October, *vice* Captains Edmuns and Marshall. The former is posted to the Hoogaly defences and the latter to the Rangoon defences.

No detailed information has reached India regarding the regiment of Chinamen which Major Bower, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, is to raise. It will presumably be officered much the same as the Hongkong Regiment, and be for local service at Wei-hai-wei.

THE receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending October 8th amounted to Rs. 6,06,678, being a decrease of over a lakh and a quarter on the corresponding period of last year. The total increase for the financial year up to date is about 26¾ lakhs.

LIEUTENANT HUNTER, R.E., recently engaged on the Khyber Pass railway survey, and previously on the Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway, has accepted service with the Yunnan Company for the expedition which is to reconnoitre the country between Yangtse river and the Burma frontier. Lieutenant Hunter leaves Simla shortly for Shanghai, where the reconnoitring party is being formed.

CAPTAIN J. L. KAYE'S term of service under the Kashmir Durbar expires on the 9th March 1899. As the Settlement operations are now in progress not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in Baltistan, his remaining on in the State service is highly desirable, and His Highness the Maharaja has, therefore, applied to the Government of India for extending his term during a further period of three years.

STRANGE queries about plague come to hand from some of our correspondents, says the *Madras Times*. A timid "Citizen," for instance, sends us a postcard to-day telling us that on Monday last he touched a postcard from someone in Bangalore, and the next day he "felt somewhat like feeble electric shocks throughout the body, and a pain in the left neck." He wants to know whether this has anything to do with plague.

THE Manager of the North-Western Railway has again been able to announce to employes concerned, that is, the whole of the non-pensionable staff, who are depositors in the State Railway Provident Institution that a bonus equal to a hundred per cent. on total compulsory deposits in the fund during the half-year ending 30th June last has been placed at their credit. This gives an additional rupee for every rupee deposited by each subscriber during that half-year, which is the maximum under the rules of the Institution.

MISS MULLINS, an old resident of Bangalore, who is well-known for her charities, has sent Rs. 400 to Mr. Abdul Rahman, the Second Magistrate, to be distributed equally among the poor in the Civil and Military Station and Bangalore City, without distinction of nationality or creed, who have been left destitute by the loss of the bread-winner of the family and are without employment, through the visitation of the plague. Mr. Abdul Rahman has begun to distribute the money. The local paper hopes that the good example set by Miss Mullins will be followed by other well to do members of the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mahomedan communities.

THE experience gained during the Tirah expedition has shown that a Principal Veterinary officer is absolutely necessary on the staff of an army in the field, and that owing to the large number of animals attached to the headquarters of a force, the services of an executive veterinary officer are also often required. It has accordingly been proposed to appoint a Principal Veterinary officer for the performance of the administrative duties of an army in the field consisting of two or more divisions, and also to appoint a veterinary officer for executive duties with the head-quarters of an army or field force if necessary. These proposals have, we hear, been submitted to the Secretary of State for approval.

MR. C. F. MACCARTIE, I.C.S., retired, so well known in Madras as the genial Private Secretary to Lord Wenlock and a fearless rider, is now in Australia and has been maintaining his reputation there. At the Melbourne Hunt Steeplechases he won the Hunters' Ladies' Bracelet on *Ajax*. In the Oaklands Point to Point Steeplechase, on the same horse, he came near winning again, but at the finish his horse tired and he had to be content with third place. *The Age*, from which we get this information, gives the particulars of Mr. MacCartie's striking Indian career, and then goes on to say: "He is passionately fond of hunting, but had never previously ridden over such stiff country as Flemington." Mr. MacCartie is returning to Ireland in time for the hunting season.

IN the abstract monthly Report of the S. P. C. A for September, it will be seen that a peculiar case has been under investigation by the Committee of the Society. A gentleman had a dispute with the driver hack carriage as to the amount of the fare; the man thereupon produced a printed tariff, on the back of which was a circular letter addressed to the ten Agents by name asking them not to arrest the carriage. To ordinary persons the inference to be drawn from such a letter is plain, namely, "Don't arrest my carriage I'll make it worth your while." The local paper quite agrees with the Secretary's remark that all carriages plying for hire in Madras should be brought under the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act. The licensed carriages in Madras are a disgrace to any civilised town, and the owners of unlicensed carriages, which are little better in the matter of appearance or appointments are as rapacious as sharks.

THE following postings take place in the Telegraph Department:—Mr. Chappel, Superintendent, from furlough to charge of the Arakan Division in November, displacing Mr. Hudson, who will be transferred to the Assam Division; Mr. Syan, Superintendent, from furlough in November, to charge of the Upper Burma Division, displacing Mr. Meredith, who will remain in that Division; Mr. Hensley, on return from furlough in November, to charge of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Division, *vice* Mr. Henderson, whose posting is not yet settled. Mr. Maclean having been relieved by Mr. Reynolds, Director-General, reverts to Deputy Director General; Mr. Larkins to Director of Construction, and Mr. Nigel Jones to Chief Superintendent, Construction Branch, the latter displacing Mr. Mayston, who is transferred to Sindh and Baluchistan for charge of the Quetta sub-division. Mr. Palmer, on return from privilege leave at the end of October, resumes charge of the Check Office, and Mr. Leslie, officiating, reverts to his appointment in the Bengal Division.

THE following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been placed under orders for duty in this country, and posted to the commands noted: where not otherwise stated, the replacements are, in room of officers whose tour has expired:—Punjab Command—Majors Barnes, *vice* Major Winter; Robinson, vice Major Johnston, who has exchanged with Major Gordon; Captains Borradaile, vice Captain McDowell; Graham, vice Captain Buist; Lieutenants Crockery, vice Captain Kelly; Cummins, vice Captain Lawson; and Hudleston, vice Captain Tyacke. Bengal Command—Major Geoghegan, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, promoted; Lieutenants Hopkins, vice Captain Begbie; Bliss, vice Captain Alexander; Poe, vice Captain Pilcher; Gaine, vice Captain Buchanan; Archber, vice Captain Hengsby; Stallard, vice Captain Holt; and Norrington, vice Captain Faichnie. Madras Command—Major Burrows, vice Major Lucas; Captain Clapham, vice Captain Crawford; Lieutenant Jephson, vice Captain Symons, who has exchanged with Captain Gibbard. Bombay Command—Majors Battersby, vice Major Kirkpatrick; and Stuart, vice Major Culling, who has exchanged with Major Myles.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Daily Telegraph" tells the following story of a dance at the Dublin Mansion House, as told him by gentlemen who overheard the conversation:—Ball-room at Dublin, and Captain Lord Ranfurly leaning against wall near Lady Mayoress Lady Mayoress gets up and accosts Lord Ranfur

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Lord Rosebery, in the course of a speech at Perth, said that if he was now a Minister no man should rob him of one jot of the honour of the great work culminating at Omdurman.

If, added his Lordship, the nations wish to remain friendly, they must remember our utterances of warning and desist from action that was likely to menace peace.

Oct. 21.

Captain Baratier, the bearer of Major Marchand's report, has arrived at Cairo and starts for Paris to-morrow.

Major Marchand and his companions are reported to be well.

THE FRENCH PRESS DEFIANT.

The French newspapers, commenting on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech at North Shields, are mostly angry and defiant.

Noon.

Captain Baratier reports that Major Marchand lost neither officer nor man and the health of the expedition has been excellent. The revictualling of the force is easy.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S REPORT.

5 P.M.

Major Marchand's report, brought by Captain Baratier, extends only to the beginning of September before the arrival of General Kitchener at Fashoda.

Major Marchand thought that Captain Baratier would return to Fashoda from Khartoum when he (Marchand) intended to despatch the remainder of his report, but Captain Baratier was ordered to come to Cairo.

The report is confined to an elaborate description and itinerary of the effective occupation of different points where detachments were left, and concludes by describing an encounter with the Dervishes.

FURTHER CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE SIRDAR.

The Cape House of Assembly has voted unanimously an address of congratulation to the Sirdar.

A DERVISH RAID.

Oct. 22.

The Dervishes have massacred a convoy escorted by eight soldiers taking the month's pay to the troops at Ghedaref.

The Friendlies of the Gizereh country captured 600 Dervishes, 500 of whom were Baggaras and brought them to Khartoum.

THE SIRDAR HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Sirdar and Captain Baratier, the latter carrying Major Marchand's report, have sailed homeward in the same steamer.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Reuter understands that the sensational reports of the situation between Great Britain and France are not justified by the facts, and there is no ground for anxiety at the present juncture.

THE RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET.

Count Muravieff stops at Vienna where he will meet Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

COUNT MURAVIEFF'S MISSION.

Oct. 24.

Count Muravieff conferred with Count Goluchowski the Austrian Foreign Minister yesterday, and subsequently had a long audience with his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE ARMY RESERVE.

A Royal warrant has been issued which creates a new section of the first class Army Reserve, modifying existing regulations.

THE IMPERIAL PILGRIMAGE.

His Majesty the Emperor William has left Constantinople on his tour to the Holy Land.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

The British Cabinet has been summoned and will probably meet next Wednesday.

COUNT MURAVIEFF'S RETURN TO RUSSIA.

Oct. 21.

Count Muravieff has left Paris and is returning to Russia.

PLAGUE CASES IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

An assistant at the Laboratory for the culture of Plague bacillus in Vienna has died of plague, and the doctor and nurse who were attending him are lying dangerously ill.

LATER.

The plague-stricken doctor in Vienna has died and another nurse has been attacked with the disease.

THE FUTURE CONTROL OF THE KHAIBAR.

Oct. 21.

The *Times* publishes the following summary of the forthcoming declaration regarding the Khaibar :—The Government of India will retain the Pass under its own control, and Lord Curzon will decide whether the political control of the Khaibar is to be transferred from the Punjub to the Indian Government.

A new regiment of Afridi Militia ranking with the regular army and with a full complement of British Officers will replace the tribal levy, Ladikotal being made a place of arms so strong as to serve for a rallying point in any emergency, the road thereto being smoothed so that supports may easily reach the post.

The Government of India reserves absolute freedom regarding the ultimate stationing of British troops at Landikotal, also as to railway construction and any modifications of present arrangements, and this will be clearly impressed upon the Afridis.

* Delayed in transmission.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Major-General R. Eardley Wilmot, C. B., and Colonels F. Maude and J. Rutherford have been permitted to retire.

Captain Tomlin Money Shewan, R.E. is posted to the Bombay Command Military Works, on return from leave. Lieutenant R. Anderson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry has been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant C. O. Halliday, R. E. is transferred to the Bombay Section Indian Sub-marine Mining Company.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 22.

The final in the Hyderabad Junior Polo Tournament was played to-day in the presence of a multitude of spectators. The game was a fast and furious one and resulted in an easy victory for the Golconda, a team who beat the 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent by 14 goals and 1 subsidiary to 1 subsidiary. This achievement practically decides the annual Hyderabad tournament which takes place on the 14th of next month, unless the 4th Hussars from Bangalore have improved their combination. The Durhams are baulked from entering, owing to their transfer to Burma, otherwise one of the finest matches in India would have been witnessed, as Golconda certainly stands first up to now.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

NAPLES, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 22.

French mail steamer Australien, from Australia, arrived.

The Formosa left Hongkong yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Laos, left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday the 22nd instant, at 8 a.m., and she is expected here on Monday the 24th instant at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	108 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-16
Bar Silver	27 13-16

THE HON. MR. EDWARD HOSKING.

News has been received by telegram of the death of the Hon. Mr. Edward Hosking, Judicial Commissioner in Lower Burma, who died at Yercand, on Thursday last. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and for a period of about six months acted as a judge of the High Court till December 1896, when he reverted to his substantive appointment as Judicial Commissioner in Burma. He had been in indifferent health for some time, and took leave in September last for two months and a half. He has left many friends in this presidency, who will deeply regret his death. Mr. Hosking was educated at King's College, London, and joined the Civil Service on the 26th August, 1868. He was placed under the Collector of Surat, and afterwards was posted as Assistant Collector at Broach, Ahmedabad, and Khandeish. At the two latter places he officiated several times as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. Mr. Hosking held charge of the office of Railway Magistrate, Bhusawul, from 8th June to 19th October, 1873. In that month he was transferred to Kaira, where he performed the duties of Assistant Collector and also acted as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. In August, 1874, he went on privilege leave, and in the early part of 1875 he was sent to Poona, and during his stay there acted as Assistant Judge and Assistant Agent for Sardars in the Deccan. Later he officiated as Assistant Judge at Thana, Bijapore, and Surat. He proceeded on two years' furlough in September, 1877, and on his return to duty he acted as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court. In February, 1881, he was appointed to the office of Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapore. Mr. Hosking afterwards filled appointments at Surat, Sholapore, Thana, and Khandeish, being promoted to 3rd and 2nd grade Judge. In April, 1886, he went on furlough, returning to duty in December the following year. He was then posted to Thana, and in May, 1888, he reverted to Khandeish, subsequently becoming Judge at Kurrachee, where he was raised to a 1st grade Judge. He also held charge of the office of Judge, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties for several months. He also officiated as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Suddur Court in Sind. After having been on privilege leave, he was appointed in July, 1894, as Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma. He took furlough from January, 1895, to May, 1896, in which month he was called upon to officiate as Judge of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay, an office which he filled till December of the same year, when he reverted to his substantive appointment as Judicial Commissioner in Burma.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant McBarnet, Squadron Officer 5th P. C is appointed Adjutant of the Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant Burton, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

The appointment of Captain Liddell, R. E., as Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation having terminated, his services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain Rainey, 12th Madras Infantry, at present employed on plague duty under the Bengal Government, rejoins his regiment forthwith.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenseriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.
Mouimein Route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via:	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	||...	..	...
Teheran	22	11	40 p.m.	..	37
Suez	23	1	10 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 23rd October, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	27	...	3
" Karachi	...	39	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has written to the *Times* He heads his letter : "Murder Juries and the Hom Secretary." Bloodthirsty.

The *Daily Chroricle* has come to the conclusion that the publishers of M. de Rougemont's adventures "incur a heavy responsibility in giving further currency to them." The *Daily Chronicle* seeks to relieve the publishers of a share of that alleged responsibility by publishing a half-page advertisement of the *World Wide Magazine* and drawing special attention to M. de Rougemont's contribution ?

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Fairs of London have received from writers on London as much attention as they could expect. There is the monumental History of Bartholomew Fair by the late Henry Morley ; there is also the book on London Showmen and Fairs by Mr. Frost ; there is a whole literature of talk about the Fairs, beginning with Ben Jonson. There is, however, one point which has been reserved for me, unworthy. I have made the discovery that at the end of the last century, and before they began the suppression of the Fairs as scandalous places, an honest citizen, beginning with May the First, could go on attending Fairs nearly every day till the end of October. Not quite every day—on Sundays the shows and the booths were shut ; and there were other intervals ; days of pause ; days of taking breath ; when there was no fair at all ; not any blare of trumpet, beat of drum, clang of cymbals, or bawling of voices in any part of London. Yet, from the beginning of May to the end of October, there is a run for you ! Fairings all the time ! To be exact, there were fifty days of silence, or two a week on an average, together with the Sundays, out of those hundred and fifty-three days. How was it done ? Well, there were May Fair, Greenwich Fair, St. James's Fair, Tower Hill Fair, Camberwell Fair, Bartholomew Fair, Southwark Fair, Peckham Fair, Stepney Fair, Tothill Fields Fair, and Charlton Fair in succession. There were also, but farther afield, Fairlop Fair, Epping Fair, Croydon Fair, and other suburban fairs which I do not at the moment recall, and have not, therefore, counted in with the London Fairs. The more I consider the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the more I admire the determination with wich they pursued their pleasures. Not work, but pleasure, first, in those happy days. No doubt, with fairs going on all round them, there were some who spent every evening in the delirious joy of Richardson's Theatre, the Wild Beast Show, the Roast Pig Booth, the Dancing Booth, and the Booths with the Spotted Child, the Bearded Lady, and the Mermaid.

A very remarkable blunder gives a picturesque air to the annals of Bartholomew Fair. It is the statement that Henry Fielding, the great novelist, was for nine years part proprietor and joint manager of a theatrical booth at this Fair and that of Southwark. Henry Morley falls into this wonderful error. Of course, it is absurd. The real man was one Timothy Fielding, an actor. Henry had nothing to do with any such venture. But one has only to look the thing in the face in order to discover its impossibility. Fielding was always a gentleman : as such, there were things he could not do, and occupations he could not follow. Among them was the trade of proprietor of a booth at a fair. He could write burlesques and farces, and everything or anything else, but he could not carry on a theatrical booth. This is not theory, it has been proved clearly, and beyond a doubt, that Timothy, and not Henry, was the man with the booth. Why, had it been Henry, the wits, his enemies would have dinned it into the ears of the world. Enemies he had, and plenty. I have got a book called "The Shakespeare's Head," a large part of which is devoted to the most rank and shameful abuse of Fielding. But the anonymous author dose not once mention the theatrical booth of Bartholomew Fair.

I have just signed a petition for the release, or for a shorter term of imprisonment, of a girl sentenced to death, and afterwards "commuted" to life-long imprisonment for alleged child-murder. Another girl has been sentenced to death for the same offence committed under much the same circumstances. Of course they will not hang the girl. It would be murder. But such cases are extremely difficult to treat. Life is sacred ; it is terrible for a mother to kill her own child ; and it is very difficult to draw the line which separates moral responsibility from disorder of the brain. Some years ago I was serving on the Clerkenwell Grand Jury, and a case of this kind was brought before us. I cannot give the details ; they were full of pity, and of misery, and of suffering. I cannot think of them without a fresh pang. There was just the one possible saving clause. Was she in her right mind ? I am happy to say that the Grand Jury decided that she was not. We threw out the Bill and released the girl—she was about eighteen—and I am still more happy to report that a message came to us the next day—a grateful message—from the young man who had brought about the mischief. He also gave us an undertaking to marry her immediately. As an old-fashioned novelist, I like to end with the ringing of the wedding bells.

Many years ago Charles Reade, whose pen was always ready in any cause of justice and humanity, wrote certain letters to one of the daily papers—I think the *Daily Telegraph*—called "Plenty Waiting for Want," or some title to that effect. It was a powerful appeal to girls not to crowd into the workshops ; not to compete at starvation wages for the glory of standing behind a counter ; not to rush like sheep into the towns, but to go in for domestic service, where, in nine cases out of ten, the work is light, the food is good, and the wages are high. The letters were logical, powerful, and convincing. That is to say, they convinced all who read them. But the trouble was that those who read these letters were not the girls for whom they were intended. I think the time has almost come when another little series of letters might be attempted on the same subject. But the writer must not make the same mistake of sending his letters to a daily paper ; he must publish them as an inset, or leaflet, in the pages of a penny novelette. He will then be sure of a wide circulation among the very class he wishes to reach. But, even then, I do not think they would do much good, for the longing of every girl's heart is to rise in the world. I really believe that girls are more ambitious than boys to rise. And one way of rising is so easy, and to most poor girls it seems always so very possible—namely, to marry a gentleman. Disraeli points out somewhere that the man toils and fags, and meets with disappointments and snubs and rebuffs until, in the end, when he has one foot in the grave, he puts on a coronet. The woman, on the other hand, achieves the coronet in her youth, or not at all, and enjoys its splendour all her life. I do not say that the poor girl dreams of a coronet ; but I do say that thousands of poor girls do suffer themselves to dream of being loved by a gentleman. And I believe that this is one of the reasons, though they will not confess it, why they all yearn for town and for a "place" in town ; a "genteel" place, not domestic service.

If I could reason with shop girls, I would ask anyone to compare the life of the shop with the life she might lead, if she chose, in the country, or in domestic service in town. Her hours are cruel ; the food is bad ; the atmosphere is fetid ; the girls have to stand all day long. Add to this that the Boss is generally irritable on account of business anxieties ; he bullies the shopwalker, who bullies the girls when they don't sell more than the customer wishes to buy. In the evening the girls are too tired and worn out for anything but bed. As for their pay, it is ludicrous. And there is never any hope of a change ; no promotion ; no improvement in position and pay. What a miserable existence ! Compare it with that of a housemaid —I do not say a lady's maid, because that post requires a professional training. The housemaid gets through her work practically by mid-day ; a few things remain for the evening ; she gets out, as a rule, twice a week ; she can see her friends ; she has a well furnished kitchen to sit in ; her food is practically the same as that of the family—abundant, wholesome, even luxurious, and she receives, say 20 guineas a year, of which she can save fifteen. The harsh mistress, the nagging mistress, the suspicious mistress, the bullying mistress—if these still exist, they are so much changed that one would hardly know them—they have had to reform themselves in order to get servants at all. Alas ! Comparisons are of no use ; the girls continue to flock into the shops. Why waste breath upon them ? One can only hope that the time will come when "gentility" under the present conditions will cease to attract.

I find a paper in a drawer with a few notes on eighteenth century slang. It is the slang of the Park and the Masquerade, not thieves slang, back slang, or romany. I jot them down here as I find them. For instance, one man speaks of "bubbling" the Knight, that is, I suppose, cheating him. A poet writes :

Goodbye to the Change
Where Rantipoles range.
Farewell, cold Tea
And Ratafee.

We ask who Rantipoles were, and whether afternoon tea was always cold and always followed by Ratafee. A lady writes, "I dressed with all my whale bone airs"—does she refer to the hoop ? She afterwards tells how she was bobbed in buying something. To "bob," then, is a synonym for to "bubble." Here is another poet :

We cant in tone ;
We sigh, we groan ;
Nor do our whims o'er tire us.

What is to "cant in tone" ? Why do people of fashion sigh and groan ?

A beau at his glass stands prinking half the day.

"Prinking" is a very good word indeed ; I know several young men who are great "prinkers." To "prink" should become common again. Indeed, I know not why it was ever allowed to drop out. The next is more mysterious, "Widows and maids with their high cocking heads." I do not know the date of this passage, but it refers evidently to a time when heads were "made," that is, when a lady was not dressed until a structure eighteen inches or two feet high had been erected on her head with wire and cardboard and ribbons, over which all her hair, and a good deal that was not her own hair, was drawn. I suppose that was a high cocking head. The last note on my page I give up—I cannot translate the second line :

My petticoat I spotted.
Fring, too, with Thread I knotted.

These few notes were made, I believe, but I have really forgotten, from a few pages of a bad novel published about the middle of the eighteenth century. No one knows who has not had to read these works of genius, how terrible was the bad novel of that time. Dull, stupid, involved, one story within another, corrupt and vicious with the pretence of virtuous indignation and religion ; no one can possibly read them except for the studies of manners which they present. In that respect I find the bad novel better than the best. The reason is obvious. Fielding, who is a dramatist as well as a novelist, selects his materials and his scenes ; out of the immense amount of materials which the life around him presents, he selects the things which are the most dramatic and the most moving ; the bad writer, who is not dramatic, takes everything as it comes, assigns to each the same importance and the same treatment, with the result that while he is horribly dull, he really does let one see more of this common, everyday, humdrum life than the great novelist. I have travelled much in the eighteenth century ; I find that the unknown essayists and the inferior novelists are the best guides to the average bourgeois life of the time. Some years ago a certain writer, who is now dead and shall be nameless, essayed to write eighteenth century stories. He did not succeed. I was struck, however, with some things said of him by the reviews, and I read one or two of his books. He had made—which the reviewers did not find out—the great mistake of supposing that he could find contemporary life in contemporary comedies. He forgot that on the stage everything is exaggerated—language, sentiments, situations—and that a great quantity of sentiments and situations are conventional. Then I smiled, because I had no fear that he would be a serious rival in the reconstruction of the eighteenth century. And he was not.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 20.

There were no more plague cases at the quarantine camp at Shirol Road, in the past week. The report from Miraj is not at all satisfactory, and the disease seems to have laid hold on the whole of the town there. There were handbills circulated all over under the signature of some unknown native doctor of Baroda, declaring that there were twelve European Civil Surgeons who all opined, that the persons inoculated with the plague serum will, as a result of it, suffer from leprosy within two years from the date of such inoculation. No doubt that such irresponsible publications are enough to overawe the panic-stricken people, and to play further upon the credulity of the ignorant masses. The skilful doctor has the ingenuity of backing his assertions with one more lie, that the opinion is the property of twelve European Surgeons. Of course he wants one to expect him to disclose the names of those twelve precious persons, and he rightly expects the public to believe, that those twelve are no more known to the public than he himself has been. Doctor Waubs of Miraj has published an advertisement under his signature, challenging the unknown doctor to furnish him at least with one of the names of those twelve surgeons. Doctor Waubs has also offered a reward of one hundred rupees, and travelling expenses to Miraj, to any person who would bring him a certificate stating that such person has contracted leprosy as the result of inoculation.

A motion went up from Kolhapur to the Bombay University requesting that Kolhapur be made a centre of the Matriculation examination. The Darbar had kindly consented to make the necessary accommodation, as well as to contribute towards the expenses ; but the University has declined to accede to the request, and the decision has been received here with great dissatisfaction.

There is a place called Haripur near Sangli, belonging to the junior Chief of Miraj, who is a minor under the Agency of Kolhapur and the S. M. country. The plague has been raging there very badly, and the complaints of mismanagement and utter neglect have been heard daily reported in the town here, the chief among which is, that the place has not yet been visited either by the Karbhari of the state, or by the Political Agent. This is much to be regretted.

Colonel Wray, with his guest, Surgeon Major Martin, has been staying a week at Panhalla, and the Maharaja also joining their party, some little *shikaring* was done. Of course this is not the right time for *shikaring*, and some disappointments are inevitable ; however, the Maharaja spared nothing to make the pleasant trip quite a success. In these days the scenery around the hill is lovely. The whole party came down from Panhalla to attend the *Dasra panchmi*, as His Highness the Maharaja to-day goes with the full state procession to worship the hill-goddess Tambtaee where a fair is also held.

There seems to be some dispute regarding certain claims pending between the Senior and Junior Chiefs of the Kagal state. It has been found that some important documents bearing on the case, and which support the claim of the one Chief against the other, have been stolen from the records of the junior chief. The houses of some clerks have been searched by the Police in connection with this matter under the directions of the Political Agent, and it is reported that the office of an important personage in his bungalow has been put under lock and seal by the Police. As the matter is still under investigation, further information might be with-held for the present.

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB GYMKHANA.

The Bombay Cycle Club held their opening Gymkhana on the Cooperage last Saturday afternoon As the events were open to all European Clubs in Bombay the entries were very fair, and the track, considering the short time taken to prepare it, was in good running condition. The 1-4 mile Scratch Race produced a grand struggle between F. H. English and W. L. Longland, the former winning by 3-4 of a length in the quick time of 39 1-5 secs. Altogether the Meeting proved a great success. The following are the details :—

1-4 MILE SCRATCH RACE.

First Heat.

I F H English B V R C C
H F Soundy B C C

Second Heat

I W L Longland B C C
H P Soundy B C C

Final Heat

I F H English B V R C C
H W L Longland B C C
Won by 3-4 of a length—Time 39 1-5secs.

1-2 MILE RACE FOR NOVICES.

I C L Eyres B C C
H F D MacAlpin B V R C C

LAMP, BELL AND TOOL BAG COMPETITION.

I H C Soundy B C C
H P Soundy B C C
III W L Longland B C C
Warwick B V A C C passed the post first, but was disqualified as his lamp was not lighted.

PARCELS DELIVERY RACE—LADIES' NOMINATION.

First Heat.

I F D MacAlpin B V R C C nominated by Mrs Hummel

Second Heat

I W L Longland B C C neminated by Miss K Dary

Final.

I W L Longland B C C nominated by Miss K Dary
II F D MacAlpin B V R C C nominated by Mrs Hummel
This event proved very amusing, owing to the difficulty in mounting the machine while carrying as many as 6 or 7 parcels

APPLE PEGGING COMPETITION.

I A Sharp B V R C C

This competition was more difficult than anticipated, and out of 9 entries the winner only managed o score a carry.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

FAREWELLS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

Farewells have been the order of the day, during the past week, and the very pretty fancy dress ball last Thursday at the Town Hall, in honour of Sir James and Lady Westland, who are about to leave Simla for good, as much as the dinner in the Theatre to General Morton on Monday, have only been typical of the season. The 15th saw the close of the leave season for regimental officers, and with it the departure of an important section of the community, and the station has only been saved from comparative desertion by the arrival of a large number of lawyers and merchants, who are availing themselves of the Poojahs and the courts vacation to visit what, at this season of the year, is a climate of remarkable virtues. The Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore courts all have their contingent here, and picnics and tennis are once more in full swing for the idle portion of the inhabitants who are the ones most in evidence, the officials of the Government of India, who are here on duty, being hidden away all day in dusky offices where the business is conducted of the great departments which will be here until 3rd December.

The further fighting in Bajour, where the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai seem to be again upon the point of coming to blows, thereby once more endangering the tranquility of the Chitral road, keeps attention directed to the North West frontier. The arrangements, therefore, which are to be announced on the 24th regarding the Afridis and the custody of the Khyber, are looked forward to here with more interest than would otherwise be the case, though the locality of the present disturbance is far removed from the highway into Afghanistan, the means of safeguarding which is in question. Whatever the arrangements are, they will, I understand, include the holding of Landikotal, at least for the present. This, with a moveable column at Peshawar, should obviate the possibility of what happened last year even if the old allowances are not fully restored. The Pathan will no doubt grumble a bit at first, but he has had a very wholesome lesson that will not be forgotten in a hurry, and it is unlikely that he will give further trouble for some years to come.

The settlement of the Khyber is only one of a number of very important matters which have recently been engaging attention here. Amongst others is the final revision of the exchange compensation rules, of the greater portion of which is now practically complete and should issue almost immediately, through some of the details cannot be finally decided without further reference home. The Government of India probably wish by now that so preposterous and in elastic a method of compensating their servants for the undoubted hardships sufferred, owing to the fall in the value of silver, had never been invented. Once started, however, there is nothing for it but to go on patching until the worst, at least of its anomalies, have been removed, and if the new rules succeed in accomplishing this, it is the utmost that can be expected of them. At best the system will be unsatisfactory to a good many deserving servants of Government, and nothing short of raising everybody's pay all round, a thing which is of course out of the question, on account of its expense, would ever make it anything else.

The transport committee has been sitting regularly since my last letter, but to what extent its deliberations will succeed in either ending or mending the system of impressment, which worked so unsatisfactorily last year, is a matter which all depends upon the money that is forthcoming for the purpose. Constituted as it is, the committee may be relied upon not to recommend anything likely to be unworkable ; but whatever system is eventually selected, be it registration of owners similar to what obtains at home, or the keeping up of establishments in peace time, similar to the transport trains from native states which did good service in the Mohmand country and in Tirah, money will have to be spent, and that freely, and no good will come of blinking the fact, that unless funds are found, a source of weakness of the very gravest kind in the military strength of the country will remain, which may at any time lead to serious disaster.

The appointment of Mr. Hewett to the new plague commission practically terminates the connection with Simla of one of its oldest and most popular officials ; for on completion of his period of special duty in this connection, Mr. Hewett is likely to proceed home on furlough. In this case the home secretaryship will be added to the long list of appointments which will be occupied by new men next year, its present officiating occupant being probably confirmed. What with a new Viceroy, a new Commander-in-Chief, a new Adjutant-General, a new Finance Member, a new Foreign Secretary, and possibly a new Finance Secretary (for Mr. Finlay is not certain to return to the post he has filled so well, his service for pension being almost complete), the change in the official aspect of the place will be extraordinarily changed. This is especially the case, as only last year a change took place in the Home Membership, while this season has seen new secretaries in both the Public Works and Revenue and Agricultural Departments. If it were not for the continuity maintained by the junior members of the various secretariats therefore, it would be hardly possible to know them as the same. Colonel Duff will continue to fill the responsible post of Military Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief, but Colonel Durand has elected not to continue in the corresponding post under Lord Curzon. As Mr. Babington-Smith also resigns, therefore, and his successor has not yet been nominated, while Captain Harbord has not accepted the post which Colonel Durand vacates, little is yet known here of the Constitution of next years' viceregal staff, beyond the fact, that Captains Baker, Carr and Adams will probably continue A. D. Cs. So well organised, however, is the official machine and so stereotyped the routine, that the changes will have been absorbed, and everything running as if nothing had happened, almost before the general public is aware that the reins have passed into other hands—so true it is that no one is indispensable.

TRAGEDY AT CHITALDROOG.

SUICIDE OF EUROPEAN GIRLS.

A most painful affair occurred at Chitaldroog a few days ago, the particulars of which are as follows :—The two nieces of Mr. Arbuthnot, headmaster of the High School, were, on Wednesday last, scolded by Mrs. Arbuthnot for not having done certain duties in the house, and this they seemed to have taken so much to heart that at three o'clock on Thursday morning they rose, and, having read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer they each took a dose of nitric acid and lay down. They were at once, of course, seized with intense pain, and Mr. Arbuthnot, hearing a noise, went to see what was amiss, and found them in great agony. The Hospital Assistant and the Lady Doctor were at once sent for, and everything was done to save their lives, but in vain. The elder one—twenty years of age—died at noon on Thursday, and the other—aged seventeen—lingered in intense agony till 11 p.m. They were both buried in one grave in Chitaldroog, somewhere about 6 p.m., the following evening, in the presence of a great concourse of townspeople, by whom the deceased young ladies were held in great respect, and who sincerely sympathised with the bereaved friends. The sad occurrence has cast quite a gloom over the town.—*Madras Times.*

WIFE OR NOT WIFE.

A PECULIAR CASE.

In Burmese marriages the marriage-tie is of a somewhat fast and loose description ; but even Burmans apparently recognise that Christian marriages are for better or worse. This is made evident in a report before us of a somewhat peculiar matrimonial suit that was heard some time ago at Mandalay. The parties were both of Burmese nationality, but had been converted to Christianity, and they had married one another as Christians. Both husband and wife had then reverted to Buddhism, and had apparently separated, and, any way, the man thereupon took another Burmese woman, a Buddhist, to wife. This second wife, after a time, left his protection, and the man sued for restitution. She contested the claim, however, on the ground that the previous Christian marriage subsisting between the plaintiff and another woman which had not been formally dissolved in a Divorce Court, she, the defendant, could not be his wife ; and she won her case.—*Madras Times.*

The official report of the inquiry held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, into the cause of the collision between the French steamer Bourgogne and the British sailing ship Cromartyshire, which resulted in the foundering of the steamer, has been issued by the Board of Trade. The master, officers, and crew of the Cromartyshire are entirely exonerated from all blame or responsibility for the cause of the collision. The Court declined to express any opinion with regard to the conduct of the master and officers of the Bourgogne.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

STEPPING BACKWARDS.

FLIGHT OF A PROGRESSIVE EDITOR.

THE SLAUGHTER BEGINS.

CHANG YIN-HUAN IN DURESS.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 30, 1898.

The six Metropolitan Courts recently abolished by Imperial Edict have been re-established.

Leung Kai-chiu, the Editor of "Chinese Progress," has escaped.

Hong Kwong-yan a brother of Hong Yau-wei (now cared for in Hongkong), and six other officials, have been executed.

The Board of Punishments has been ordered to watch Chang Yin-huan.

THE ESCAPE OF HONG YAU-WEI'S FAMILY.

CANTON, Sept 30, 1898.

For the first three days after the news of the *coup d'etat* reached us, the Chinese officials made no move. At least, so it was thought, and the fact that the family of Hong Yau-Wei was able to effect their escape seems to point in that direction. It is commonly reported that the credit of helping that family to get away is due to the representative of France, but I believe, when the story is fully known, it will be seen that the power which helped the head of the family in his hour of need was equally distinguished in this case.

When it was said that the family had escaped, it was known that Hong Yau-wei's mother, an old lady over seventy years of age, was left behind in the country. When I wrote you last, I did not mention that fact, lest it should in any way prove prejudicial and hinder the accomplishment of her delivery from the hands of the Chinese.

I hear of search parties going everywhere, and yesterday a lot of old men from Hong Yau Wei's native village were examined by the Nam Hoi magistrate.

The residence of Chang Yin-huan at Fatshan was raided by the officials and a quantity of papers carried off.

We are proud of the fact tha leaders of the Progress Party hail from this Province. Long may they live, and may a happier day soon dawn on China!

CHANG YIN-HUAN BANISHED.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 2.

Chang Yin-huan has been cashiered, and is banished to Ili.

PROMOTION TO JUNG-LU.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 2.

An Edict issued on the 11th day of the 8th moon (26th September) appoints Jung-lu a member of the Tsungli Yamen, and Yu-lu Viceroy of Chihli, Jung-lu also holds power over the northen troops as before.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 26.

An Imperial edict in the joint names of the Empress-Dowager and Emperor commands the Viceroy Jung Lu to start at once for Peking, his place being temporarily taken by Yuan Shih-kai, as Acting Viceroy of Chihli.

Note.—The edict in the joint names of the Empress-Dowager and Emperor is significant. Viceroy Jung Lu has apparently been called to Peking to consult concerning the Emperor Kuang Hsu's successor.

IMPERIAL EDICTS.

PEKING, Sept. 21.

Sung Peh-lu, the Censor, has been guilty of specially recommending a villain to us (*i.e.*, Kang Yu-wei —*Translator*) for higher honours and greater trust. Now we find that the said Censor has always had a bad reputation and is unfit for his post. He is therefore hereby cashiered and dismissed for ever from the Civil Service.

PEKING, Sept. 25.

We have been repeatedly in ill-health since June last, and all this time we have not yet succeeded in regaining our entire health. We hereby grant permission to our high Ministers either in the Capital or in the provinces to recommend to us any capable and experienced physician they may know or hear of and await our commands. Should there be any good physician in the provinces who can start at once for Peking let him do so without any delay.

THE *COUP D'ETAT* AT PEKING.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.

The indications are that the conspiracy that has resulted in the deposition of the Emperor and the return to power of the reactionaries under the Empress Dowager, is a Manchu conspiracy, and that the ringleaders of it are, as we surmised on Saturday last, the Imperial Clansmen who are disgusted with the way in which they have been treated by the Emperor under the advice of his Chinese friends, Kang Yu-wei and others. This discontent has been growing for some time, as we hinted more than a week ago, and it was brought to a head by the Emperor's dismissal of Li Hung-chang, for which we are now assured Sir Claude Macdonald is in no way responsible. The Emperor himself seems to have found out what was going on in his palace, for he learnt of a letter from the Empress Dowager to Li, telling the latter that he retained his Grand-Secretaryship and that everything would be put right before long. It was the Emperor himself who warned Kang Yu-wei in a private note on the 18th that he had better get out of Peking as soon as possible, as he had too many enemies at the capital. Just about the same time an edict was issued, which appeared in our columns on the 21st, asking why Kang Yu-wei had not gone to Shanghai as originally intended. The Emperor, we learn, was at that time in perfect health and taking great interest in the reforms that he has been making and which were really his own work, under the advice of Kang Yu-wei and others. He was looking forward to his visit to Tientsin, and one of his reasons for urging Sheng to hurry up with the Great Western Railway was that he wanted to be able to go and see Canton. Notwithstanding the Emperor's warning Kang Yu-wei seems to have had no idea but his life was in danger until when on board the Chungking Woosung he was given indubitable proof of the Taotai's pleasant intention to "behead him at once by the 'slicing process.'" Not only does Kang Yu-wei know too much about what has been going on lately in the palace, but the Empress-Dowager seems to have some special reason for wishing that Kang may not get back to Canton. . . . .

It is fair to add that this palace intrigue does not seem to be considered among foreigners in Peking nearly so serious as it seems to us here, and it will still take some days before we know for certain all that has occurred.

There is an idea, particularly among those who seen the hand of Russia in everything sinister that occurs in the north, that M. Pavloff has suggested this move as the reply to the dismissal of Li Hung-chang. We believe, however, that it is intrinsically a palace intrigue, such as occurs from time to time at every Oriental Court. The Reformers have had their chances for a little while and now the Reactionaries have overpowered them for the time. That the Reformers must succ

nently shown at Peking, much to the alarm of the Empress-Dowager and the prominent Conservatives at the capital, and the intimacy of Hong with the Emperor must necessarily have been regarded with much disfavour. We now learn from most reliable sources that Hong You-wei left Peking for a place of safety on British territory by order of the Emperor, who recognising the fatuity of pursuing the Reform crusade without the assistance of some foreign Power, ordered Hong to seek the protection of the British flag and set the machinery in motion to secure the safety of the Emperor and his re-establishment on the Throne. It may be that after the air has been cleared at Peking there was more than appeared on the surface in the policy pursued by the British Government at the commencement of the year. Sir Claude Macdonald has evidently been kept well-informed of the action of the Reform Party, and it is significant of the British Minister's game that special efforts were made to secure the safety of the political refugee.

Hong Yau-wei, on leaving Peking, carried with him two secret edicts from the Emperor, the text of which we are able to furnish to our readers. The first edict was sent to Hong on 16th September, and was to the following effect :—

The present state of the country requires urgent reform to preserve the safety of the Empire. To reform China, the officials who have formed the Conservative Party must be deposed, and energetic and sensible men must be put forward in their stead. But the Empress does not consider this the proper course. We have exhorted her many times, and so far from being convinced she has become more enraged. The condition of affairs has now reached such a head that we cannot preserve the Throne. You must therefore deliberate with your friends and think of some plan to save us. Our hearts sink within us. Your assistance is impatiently awaited.

The following day another secret edict was sent to Hong :—

It is with reluctance that we urge you to proceed to Shanghai, to proceed with the organization of the *Official Gazette*. Our bitter heart cannot be expressed by pen and paper. You must at once leave this place. Daily not. We know your devotion and your energy for the welfare of the Empire. You must look after yourself. Preserve your health in the best way you can that you may re-appear to work out the great undertaking. This is our fervent hope.

The Empress-Dowager, having learned that Hong Yau-wei was in possession of these secret edicts, and the real object of Hong's departure from Peking, took steps to have an edict issued declaring Hong guilty of 'conspiracy for self-interest.' This is the first occasion on which an indictment to this effect has been issued, and it extends not only to Hong himself, but to his family and colleagues.

It is reported in Chinese circles that the British authorities have taken steps to send troops to Peking.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS.

PEKING, Sept. 28.

Marquis Ito will remain at Peking for several days longer than at first intended at the special request of the Chinese Ministers of State.

Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have avowed their intention to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

It is reported that the Chinese Government intend to alter the Maoching Throne, hall in the Imperial Palace and turn it into a Council room, with ten Ministers to advise the Throne on affair of State.

Great Britain has stated that she has protected Kag Yu-wei on the ground that he is a political refugee. Should it transpire, however, that Kang has been guilty of other grave crimes the British authorities will turn him over to the Chinese Government for punishment.

THE ESCAPE OF HONG YAU-WEI.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30.

The following tribute of gratitude of the fellow provincials of Kang Yu-wei to the Consuls Admiral, and great people of the 'Great Empire of Great Britain,' apparently for saving Kang from the clutches of the opponents of reform, was sent us by post yesterday from Hongkew and purports to represent the sentiments of the Shanghai Cantonese :— The contents of the post envelope are (1) a red card with the word 'Presented with bowed heads by the people of Kuangtung province,' (2) and another red card bearing the words, 'The people of Kuangtung province reverentially beg to present their united thanks to the people of the great, free and peaceful Empire of Great Britain for this proof of loyalty, kindness, majesty, courage, and love of strict justice,' and (3) a sheet of letter paper containing the words, We, the people of Kuangung province, crave permission to express or deep gratitude to their excellencies the Consuls and the Admiral of the Great Empire of Great Britain for their great kindness to us.

'Reverentially presented by the people of Kuangtung province.'

'We further beg the Editor of the "Tze Lin" (*N.-C. Daily News*) to give publicity to the above in its valuable columns and hops personally to give thanks therefor.'

The frank on the left lower corner of the envelope states that 'the within contents have been posted from Hongkew by the representatives of Kuangtung.'

THE WHOLESALE REPEAL OF REFORMS.

IMPERIAL EDICTS.

PEKING, Sept. 28.

The reforms that we ordained recently were for the sake of giving more chances to the masses to better their condition and because it was our desire to make our empire strong and wealthy. We never commanded these reforms for the mere pleasure of changing things or for the wish of casting away old customs that had been handed down to us. We feel sure that the great body of our officials and the people will recognise by our efforts that these reforms had been inaugurated through the pressure of dangers hovering over this empire.

Of late, however, we find that our subjects have been put into a frame of fear and uncertainty, which we believe has been due to the incapability of those in office to carry out our commands, as we should have desired. For this reason ignorant people have thought that they could do every improper thing and in their ignorance have attempted to put wrong constructions on our movements. To take the case of our recent abolition of *Yamens* and officials. Our real desire was to make away with superfluous posts for the sake of economy whereas, on the contrary, we find rumours flying abroad that we intended to change wholesale the customs of our empire and, in consequence, innumerable impossible suggestions of reform have been presented to us. If we allowed this to go on, none, of us would know to what pass matters will come. Hence, unless we hasten to put our present wishes clearly before all, we greatly fear that *yamen* petty officials and underlings will put their own construction on what commands have gone before and create a ferment in the midst of the usual calm of the people. This will indeed be contrary to our desire and put our reforms for strengthening and enriching our empire to naught.

We therefore hereby command that the Supervisorate of Instruction and other five minor Courts and Boards which were recently abolished by us and their duties amalgamated with other Boards for the sake of economy, etc., be forthwith restored to their original state and duties, because we have learned that the process of amalgamation contains many difficulties and will require too much labour. We think, therefore, that these offices be not abolished at all, there being no actual necessity for doing this. As for the provincial bureaux and official posts ordered to be abolished the work in this connection may go on as usual and the Viceroys and Governments are exhorted to work earnestly and diligently in the above duty. Again, as to the edict ordering the establishment of an official newspaper, the *Chinese Progress*, and the privilege granted to all scholars and commoners to memorialise us on reforms, etc., this was issued in order that a way might be opened by which we could come into touch with our subjects, high and low. But as we have also given extra liberty to our Censors and high officers to report to us on all matters pertaining to the people and their government any reforms necessary, suggested by these officers, will be attended to at once by us. Hence we consider that our former edict allowing all persons to report to us is for obvious reasons superfluous, with the present legitimate machinery at hand. And we now command that the privilege be withdrawn and only the proper officers be permitted to report to us as to what is going on in our Empire. As for the magazine Chinese Progress, it is really of no use to the government whilst, on the other hand, it will excite the masses to evil; hence we command the said paper to be suppressed (abolished.)

With regard to the proposed Peking University and the middle schools in the provincial capitals they may go on as usual, as they are a nursery for the perfection of true ability and talents. But with reference to the lower schools in the subprefectures and districts there need be no compulsion, full liberty being given to the people thereof to do what they please in this connection. As for the unofficial Buddhist, Taoist, and memorial temples which were ordered to be turned into district schools, etc., so long as these institutions have not broken the laws by any improper conduct of the inmates, or the deities worshipped in them are not of the seditious kind, they are hereby excused from the edict above noted. Beyond the measures above named, such as those for encouraging commerce, agriculture, science and military matters as they are really for the good of the people and the country the proposals for putting them into effect shall go on; but whatever reforms previously commanded may conflict with the interests of the government and established custom are all to be repealed and we hereby command the Ministers of the Six Boards and the Tsungli Yamen to carefully deliberate over all the above-named measures of reform and report the result to us. At the present moment when the country is undergoing a crisis of danger and difficulty we must be careful of what may be done or what may not, and select only such measures as may be really of benefit to the Empire. We trust that all our officers, high and low, may recognise our efforts, in this direction and aid us in so doing.

(2) Hsu Yung-yi, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments, is appointed a member of the Tsungli Yamen.

(3) Cheng Chang is appointed Vice-Director of the Court of Ceremonial Sacrifices.

Note.—This was one of the six Courts or minor Boards abolished a short month ago.—Translator.

(4) We have received the memorial of the Board of Punishments in connection with the trial of the prescribed officials Hsu Chih-ching, Yang Sheng-hsiu Yang Jui, Lin Hsio, Tan Sze-tung and Liu Kuangti, together with Kang Kuang-jen, the younger brother of Kang Yu-wei, to the effect that owing to the seriousness and gravity of the case in question, we should further appoint high Ministers to assist in the said trial, etc. We hereby command the members of the Grand Council and the Court of Censors to make a joint tribunal with the said Board for the trial of the said malefactors. With reference to Chang Yin-huan (Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue) although he has been repeatedly denounced to us and has a very evil reputation, yet it appears to us that he is not one of Kang Yu-wei's faction; hence, we command that he be temporarily confined in the Board of Punishments to await a further decree from us. The case of Kang Yu-wei who had in Peking a faction composed of such men as Hsu Chih-ching, etc, is one of great gravity, and we fear that he must have a large faction outside of the Capital also, consisting of officials, gentry, and commoners misled by the speciousness of the man. We, however, desire to show mercy to such and therefore shall not go deeply into an investigation of those who belong to Kang's faction giving such time to repent of their errors.—*China Mail*.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

THE ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Pioneer writes from Khartum: the work of the artillery in the battle deserves a special account to itself, for an engagement in which each field battery fires on an average about 700 rounds (one battery firing nearly 1000 rounds(must always I think, be memorable in the history of artillery I search in vain in the records of British or foreign artillery for a parall instance, for another engagement in which anything approaching that number of rounds was fired. However, it is not merely on that account that the part played by the artillery was conspicuous, but chiefly because after 2nd September 1898, any doubts which may perhaps have existed as to the effect of shrapnel in the open must for ever be set at rest.

The plain on which the battle was fought is broad, is almost perfectly level and smooth, and is uncovered by any vegetation greater than tufts of low grass. It forms an ideally perfect field of fire. The position was unsurpassable from the point of view of a General who had to fight a defensive battle against such a foe as ours. But it remained to be proved that no large body of men could struggle across the zone of the artillery fire to within effective reach of the rifle and Maxim fire. And this I believe, was clearly demonstrated by what we saw during both the first and the second engagements. It will be remembered that the attack on our zareba began about 6-30, when the Dervish host appeared on the summit of the rise which lies south-west of the zereba, running for a distance of some three miles from the river in a westerly direction to the Kerreri Hills. At this time the enemy were about 1,800 yards from Bimbashi Laurie's Battery, at the south-west angle of the zareba. This battery first opened fire. A few seconds later the three batteries under Major Williams and Bimbashis De Rougemont and Stewart opened on the dervish right, which was slightly thrown forward and appeared between the Hill El Surghan and the Nile. A few rounds from these three batteries completely withered the dervish attack on our left. I went over the ground afterwards, and the

DEAD WERE LYING LITERALLY IN HEAPS.

These men were killed during the very few minutes in which the three batteries were firing at them; and this wing of the Khalifa's army never recovered, and fell back behind the Signal Hill, although I do not believe one single volley, or one round from the Maxims, was fired at them. As you will remember, the centre of the dervish army next came on at the British Division's right—a perfect sea of men, wave after wave of white figures with crests of flags and spears. The same three batteries on our left, and Lawrie's battery, began firing at about 1,700 yards range, and continued up to 1,000 yards; but not one single unbroken body of men survived to get within effective range of the infantry and Maxim fire. Close bodies of riflemen, followed by phalanxes of spearmen were advancing round their flags. Wherever you turned your eyes you saw the same flood of men round countless banners. As the artillery fire continued these flags dropped 10 or 20 every few seconds, and the implication that for every one flagbearer there dropped 20 others was a sure one. When once the enemy got to within 1,000 yards of the zareba, the effect of the Maxim and rifle fire must not be ignored, but I cannot think that at was very great at any range over 800 yards, and nearer to us than 800 yards no formed body of the enemy ever came. Isolated groups here and there struggled on, attempting the impossible, proving the heroic bravery of our enemy; but the great waves of men were

DAMMED BY THE TERRIFIC EFFECT

of the shrapnel fire at ranges between 1,700 and 800 yards. Again, the attack on our right, which was made almost simultaneously with that on our centre, proved even more conclusively the murderous effect of the artillery fire. The Khalifa has swung round his left flank, apparently intending either to envelop the zareba from all sides, or else, by attacking the Sirdar ali along his line and by being repulsed, to beguile him into advancing, while a large reserve force of dervishes lay behind the Kerreri Hills awaiting events. Whatever were the Khalifa's tactics, an attack in forces headed by horsemen was made on our right or west front. Here the plain was open to a further distance than on the south front, and our batteries (Lawrie's and Peake's) came into action at 3,000 yard's range, while one gunboat (stationed to protect our right rear) enfiladed them at long range. The attack was repulsed before the infantry or Maxims had fired a single round. The enemy never approached within 2,000 yards of the west front, and left 1,300 dead on the field at this point. These were counted two days after. In the second phase of the battle the attack, it seems, was made by

THE FLOWER OF THE DERVISH ARMY

The army corps under Ali Wad Helu, part of which had attacked the west front of the zareba, combined with the reserve division under the Khalifa himself, who was accompanied by all the great Emirs—Osman Digna, Yakub and Osman Sheikh Ed-din. General MacDonald's line deployed for the attack faced south; General Lewis' line faced west; Lawrie, de Rougemont and Peik's batteries came into action in front of MacDonald's line: Young's horse battery occupying the Hill El Surghan on Lewis left. The field batteries opened at 1,200 yards' range; the horse battery at about 900 yards. It was perfectly visible that the effect of their fire was fearful, but the attack was pushed home with desperation, and the infantry came up in line with the field batteries and opened fire at about 800 yards' range.

From that moment it was simply impossible to distinguish between the effect of the small arm fire and that of the artillery fire, for the smoke of the Martinis made seeing difficult. At about 600 yards, range the batteries began to fire case shot and this they kept up for some minutes the range being at one time 400 yards. For a body of horse men round Yakub's black flag had, as you know, in defiance of the terrific hail of lead—hoping doubtless to force an opening in our line for their infantry—actually galloped to within 400 yards of General MacDonald and General Lewis' lines before they were

COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED.

Immediately after an equally fierce attack headed by Ali Wad Helu's horsemen was made on MacDonald's right. One battalion, as you will remember, was thrown back, while one battery of artillery took up its position at the angle of this wedge shaped square, another at the right end of it between the infantry and the dismounted camel corps. Here again, the attack pushed home by the horsemen was driven back in the same manner, the horsemen being absolutely annihilated. As an example of the tremendous expenditure of ammunition I will only add that Major Lawrie's Egyptian Battery fired 935 rounds, of which 84 were case. The other batteries fired a stichly smaller number than this. The effect of the howitzer fire on Omdurman at a range of 3,400 yards was undoubtedly extremely destructive; how desructive of human life, it is hard to say, for the dead and dying were hidden in almost everyone of the mud huts of Omdurman. But a less direct result of their fire was far more important than the actual destruction which it dealt. For it is certain that the howitzers made Omdurman untenable, and forced the Khalifa to come out into the open: and this, in summing up the tactical movements which led to the Sirdar's great victory, must never be forgotten.

THE MADRAS HUNT.

UNDETERRED by the ill-luck of last season, when all the hounds died from some insidious epidemic disease before hunting actually commenced, the Committee of the Madras Hunt determined to get together a pack and hunt the country round Madras again this season, and thus continue one of the oldest local sporting institutions, if not the oldest. A fair-sized pack of 15 couples of hounds has already been formed from drafts obtained from Ootacamund, Poona and Belgaum; and arrangements are being made to secure a few couple more. The Mastership has been offered to and has been accepted by Captain England, R. A., and a very fine kennel and outhouses have been secured at St. Thomas's Mount, opposite the R. A. Officer's Mess. As the jacks were not disturbed last year, it is hoped that there will be a large number in the various coverts that have for so many years provided good sport to hunting men in Madras. The local hunting records, by the way, date back to 1871, but as long ago as 1850 a pack of hounds was hunted by Mr. Birch, a Civilian, in the good old days when the Civilians led the van in all sports, games and pastimes.—*Mail*.

THE DISTURBANCE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

A Mahomedan gentleman of Trichnopoly writes to us :—"An entirely unfounded and misleading account of the riot at Trichinopoly is depicted in your issue of the 11th instant (as given by your own correspondent) which is surely calculated to cast an everlasting slur on the universally acknowledged loyalty and law abidingness of the Mahomedan community. Please, therefore, give publicity, in the next issue of your much esteemed paper, to the facts laid hereunder which will eradicate the wrong impression that would have been entertained by our benign Government and your numerous readers.

The Town Khazi of Trichinopoly did convene a General Meeting of the Mahomedans on the 9th instant to concert measures for arresting the progress of plague (should it break out in Trichinopoly) in obedience to Government Orders, and with due regard to religious scruples and also to educate the mass on the subject. The manuscript notices that were circulated among the Mahomedans and the proclamation by beat of tom-tom also ran to the same effect; but when the Mahomedans assembled in the Durga of Nathar Vali for the above purpose, the Hindus that were in a very excited mood poured in of their own accord and were in such an overwhelming number that everything was in disorder. Different persons were advancing different proposals from each and every corner, so much so, that no definite Resolution could be arrived at on account of much confusion and noise. The Khazi Saheb and the other leading Mahomedans could not proceed with their programme, which was to impress on the ignorant mass the advantages resulting from Isolation, Segregaion and Inoculation and the several relaxations conceded by the Government of Madras with due respect to nation and religious susceptibilities. So the original meeting was disolved and the respectable Mahomedans and Hindus left the place in a body, having resolved to convene a second meeting for the purpose; but it is not known as to what transpired in the confused assembly afterwards. Now I leave everything to the right-thinking reader of your paper, who will very easily form an idea as to the meeting originally called. So you will see that your Trichinopoly correspondent has wronged our community by indirectly attributing everything to Mahomedans and by moulding his article in such a way as to imply that the riot was the outcome of the meeting that had accident ally come off just the same morning, with a view to prejudice the Government against the helpless Mahomedans. All the unbiassed officers of the town, however, are convinced of the innocence of the Mahomedan community and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, who was severely handled by the mob deposes that among the scoundrels he didn't find even a single Mahomedan. In spite of all these, some poor Mahomedan boys are being run in, so that the community of which they are the members may not escape the blot and the Government may think that both the Mahomedans and Hindus had been at the bottom of the mischief. Fortunately for us, we have in the District Collector a person who is of penetrating character and thus in a position to view matters in their true light.—*Madras Mail*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	4	23
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	1	1	20
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	2	2	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	1	0	10
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	23
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	7
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Dharavi		1	16
	Modh and Porwad		1	
	Arthur Road		0	
	Maratha Hospital		2	
	Modykhana		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Total	16	15	110
	Same date last year	8	3	124
	CHOLERA.			
	Attack			1
	Death			0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	1	25
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	4	2	
C	Market	3	1	26
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	4	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	7
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	23
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	10
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	6
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	18
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modikhana		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Khoja		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Maratha		3	
	Madanpura		0	
	Jain Parel		0	
	Total	23	20	109
	Total plague deaths to date	31,704	27,921	
	Same date last year	12	11	181

COLABA HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hummel acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions in aid of the Hospital fund :—Mr. Motibar and others Rs. 10, Mr. Rahimtulla Alarukia Rs. 10, Mr. Bhavani and others Rs. 19, Mr. Oomersey Buddumsey Rs. 10-4, Mr. Ruttonsey Premjee Rs. 10-4, Mr. C. Vernon Rs. 10, Hyderali Cassumjee Rs. 50, Messrs. Dinshaw Merwanjee and Co. Rs. 5, Mr. Luckshman Raijee and others Rs. 14, Mr. Anand Surjee Rs. 15-4, Mr. Pragjee Morarjee Rs. 10-4, Mowjee Waljee 5-4, Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Dalal Rs. 50. The following additional subscriptions have been kindly promised :—Mr. Allan Uddin Rs. 5, Mr. F. D. Dhondi Rs. 5, Mr. J. R. S. Kharas Rs. 10, Mr. Haridass Parmanand Rs. 10, Mr. Thaker Currumsey Damjee Rs. 125, Mr Shah Bhimjee Shamjee 151, Mr. Hirjee Khetsa Rs. 125, Mr. Shet Nursey Natthu Rs. 51, Mrs. Bai G. Meherbai Kharas Rs. 20, Mr. A. B. Dunnett Rs. 25, Mr. Burjorjee Cooper Rs. 10, Miss Bhagoobai Cooper Rs. 10, Messrs. Tricumjee and Co. Rs. 151, Mr. Varadman Jaini Rs. 101, Mr. Jethabhai Varadman Rs. 75, Mr. Jivanjee J. Modi Rs. 15.

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculations in Bombay reported to the Municipal Commissioner on 21st October.

Places and the names of Doctors.	Inoculations reported during the week ending 19th October 1898. In persons newly inoculated.	In persons who had been also inoculated previously.
Bazar Gate street by Dr N N Katrak.	13	0
House to House Inoculation by Dr D K Patel	43	0
House to House Inoculation by Dr R V Patel	108	2
St John's Mission House by Dr Miss Bradley	30	16
Dongri by Dr Dalal	65	0
Null Bazar by Dr D M Desilva	3	7
House to House Inoculation by Rao Bahadur Dr S V Kantak	62	0
No. 1 Pedder Road by Dr K B Shroff	3	0
Ridge Road by Capt R Milne	6	1
Mazagon by Dr N D Pathare	408	0
Khesaroo Lodge by Dr De Quadros	23	29
Khesaroo Lodge by the Laboratory Officer	3	0
Ripon Road Office by Dr Jayakar	15	0
House to House Inoculation by Dr Abadan	4	0
House to House Inoculation by Dr Godinho	23	0
Kamathipura by Dr M N Kapadia	50	2
	907	57

Inoculations done up to 19th Oct 1898, 23,503

Amongst the number quoted above there were :

	Inoculations done during the last week	Total of inoculated this year
Brahmins	38	951
Jains	...	177
High caste Hindus	201	3,139
Low caste do	399	4,450
Mussalmans	208	6,710
Parsees	20	6,094
Jews	2	132
Europeans	3	99
Eurasians	...	27
Native Christians	34	941
Other Nationalities	2	210
Unclassified Hindus	...	573
	907	23,503

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, October 8th, to 6 a.m., Saturday, October 15th.

Hospital	Disease	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
PUBLIC HOSPITALS	a Plague	34	12	...	3		
	b Relapsing Fever	120	55	1	29	14	
Arthur Road Hospital	c Observation..	6	6	1	...	3	8
	d Contacts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr Choksey	e Evicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	160	73	2	32	27	172
Modikhana Hospital	a Plague	20	12	...	6	6	20
	b Relapsing Fever	13	3	...	4	...	9
	c Observation..	22	...	...	76	...	24
Dr D A Tarkhad	d Contacts ...	7	5	1	2	...	9
Maratha Hospital	a Plague	49	27	...	12	29	35
	b Relapsing Fever	23	2	...	6	1	18
	c Observation..	46	20	...	16	2	51
Dr Dhargalker	d Contacts ...	57	22	...	13	...	65
	e Evicts ...	4	...	...	3	...	1
Bhatia Plague Hospital, *Mint Road			A	WA	RD		
Dr Dalal	a Plague ...	3	4	...	1	4	2
Elphinstone Bridge Camp				WA	RD		
	d Contacts ...	62	18	..	...	...	80
	e Evicts ...	383	...	...	...	3	380
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	a Plague	4	2	...	2	...	4
	b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr Khoja Abdulla	d Contacts ...	1	3	...	2	...	5
Darisathan Hospital							
Dr Kutar	a Plague ...	5	5	..	...	3	7
Islam Nagdevi Hospital	No cases are in Hospital though opened for patients.						
Kazi Abdul Latif							
Memon Moholla Hospital	No cases are in Hospital though opened for patients.						
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	a Plague ...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c Observation..	...	5	...	...	3	...
Dr Shivdas Permanandas	d Contacts ...	7	14	...	7	...	14
	e Evicts ...	...	5	...	...	...	5
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital				C	WA	RD	
Dr V S Divan	a Plague ...	..	4	...	...	2	2
Haji Cassum Jusub's Hospital	a Plague ...	2	...	...	1	...	1
	b Suspected case which died on admission	..	1	...	...	1	..
Dr Rameshwar							
Modh and Porwad Hospital	c Observation..	5	2	...	2	2	3
Dr Nagindas							
Kapol and Lad Hospital	a Plague ...	4	2	...	...	1	5
	c Observation..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dr V S Divan							
The Jain Plague Hospital, Lalbaug Pinjrapole	a Plague ...	14	7	..	1	8	12
	b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr M N Bhutt	d Contacts ...	7	7	1	...	...	10
General Musalman Hospital, North Brook Gardens	a Plague ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Marwari Futtipore Hospital	c Observation.. Return received 12th	1	... only from instant	...	...	...	1
Abdul Rahiman Street Hospital, Rangari Moholla Dr Rameshwar	No patients						
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts ...	21	24	..	11	...	34
Dr Chunilal N Shah	Evicts ...	627	...	...	...	...	627
Thakurdwer Lohana Hospital			D	WA	RD		
Dr Chunilal N Shah	c Observation..	1	2	..	...	..	3
Jullai Sunni Mahomedan			E	WA	RD		
	a Plague ...	32	5	..	3	6	28
	b Relapsing Fever	3	1	...	...	...	4
	d Contacts ...	16	2	...	3	...	15
Bene Israel Hospital	a Plague ...	7	1	...	2	2	4
	c Observation..	1	..	...	...	..	1
Parel Jain Hospital	c Observation	9	4	...	...	8	5
Dr Pereira	d Contacts ...	6	9	...	11	...	4
G Lund's Hospital	a Plague ...	2	5	—	1	4	2
	b Relapsing Fever	4	...	...	4	...	...
Dr Rajaball Patel	c Observation.	...	3	...	...	...	3
Telegu Hospital	a Plague w..	13	7	...	1	8	11
	d Contacts ...	7	8	...	7	..	8
Sankli Street Camp	e Evicts ...	94	...	2	..	...	92
Wari Bunder Camp	d Contacts ...	288	44	7	268	...	57
Narielwari Camp	d Contacts ...	68	74	1	55	1	85
	e Evicts ...	235	21	...	...	1	255
Ellapa Balaram Camp	d Contacts ...	16	6	...	4	...	18
	e Evicts ...	138	...		15	...	123

This is the first return of this nature which has been compiled, and it is probable that a few inaccuracies may have crept in, which, it is hoped, will be obviated in future.

As the period of the opening of the Bezwada-Madras Railway to public traffic is fast approaching, a meeting of the Managers of the East Coast Railway and Madras Railway with their respective Heads of Departments was held yesterday at Ennore to discuss matters in connection with the junction arrangements at Madras. It has been decided by the Government that for the present the East Coast Railway Company shall work the Bezwada-Madras Railway until the question now pending before the Secretary of State as to the terms under which the Madras Railway Company shall work the section of the East Coast Railway South of Vizianagram is settled. It is proposed to bring the Bezwada-Madras Railway trains into the Central Station along the side of the salt pans. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway has submitted for the sanction of the Madras Government plans and estimates in connection with the junction arrangements at Basin Bridge (near Salt Cotaurs) the cost being set down at Rs. 7,77,636. There will be a separate expenditure of Rs. 1,41,483 for the establishment of the head-quarters shed for stabling the engines of the Bezwada-Madras Railway (exclusively) at a site in the Government Salt Depot.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

THE second memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season of 1898-99, estimates generally up to 5th October reads as under :—

The statement compares area figures for the current year with those of the previous year and the average of the preceding five years. It deals with the kharif crop and includes the rabi crop as far as it has been sown. The total area, 7,90,000 acres in British districts and Native States, is 5 per cent. below last year's and 13 per cent. below the average. Except in parts of Gujarat States, which show some increase in area owing to favourable sowing rain, the decrease is general and is mainly due to excessive rain in parts of Gujarat, to its deficiency in other parts of the Presidency, and to insufficiency of water supply in Sind. When the full rabi sowings are reported the total area for the Presidency will probably reach last year's figures, though it may still fall short of the average.

Gujarat.—Area 51,000 acres; 28 per cent. below last year's and 16 per cent. below average. Rabi sowings still continue; hence information incomplete. No report from Godhra (Panch Mahals) with an average area of about 12,000 acres. A slight increase in area in Broach, late rains being favourable for sowing. Elsewhere reduction in area chiefly because the crop was destroyed to a large extent (particularly in Ahmedabad) by excessive rain. The early crop is estimated to yield only a poor outturn; for late crop the season has been favourable and prospects good in the south and fair in the north.

Gujarat States.—Area 399,000 acres; 11 per cent. over last year's and slightly in excess of the average. The decrease in parts of Kathiawar due to extended cultivation of cotton and insufficiency of sowing rain and in Cutch and Palanpur to scanty rain is more than balanced by increase in Baroda and other States. Crop partially withered in Kathiawar owing to deficiency of late rains. The early crop in Amreli (Baroda) has failed; elsewhere the crop in fair to good condition.

Deccan.—Area 135,700 acres; 8 per cent. below last year's and 31 per cent. below the average. Nasik and eastern parts of Khandesh and Ahmednagar show an increase in area due to favourable sowing rains. Elsewhere the decrease is generally due to deficient rain at sowing time. In Khandesh and Nasik the condition of the crop is fairly good. In Ahmednagar and in the south Deccan the crop would have withered but for opportune rain in September. Prospects are now fair.

Deccan States.—Area, 1,500 acres. Sowing rains were deficient. The withering crop was meterially helped by the late rains.

Karnatak.—Area 37,000 acres; 40 per cent. below last year's and 29 per cent below the average. Bijapur alone shows some increase over last year's area which however, is far short of the average. Elsewhere the decrease is attributed mainly to want of seasonable and sufficient rain for sowing. The crop suffered from drought and has further been damaged by caterpillars in Bijapur. Recent rains have effected some improvement and the condition of the crop is at present fair.

Karnatak States.—Area 14,000 acres. Increase in Kolhapur due to timely rain. All other States show decrease in area on account of scanty sowing rains. Crop fair to middling.

Konkan.—Area 18,000 acres; nearly up to last years area and 17 per cent. below the average. Excessive rains in parts of Thana and Kolaba have been harmful. Elsewhere condition of crop fairly good.

Konkan States.—3,000 acres: latest report from Javhar not received. Condition of crop good in Savantwadi; fair in Janjira.

Sind.—123,000 acres 15 per cent. below last and 20 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is attributed to deficiency of water supply and scanty rains at sowing time. Crop fair in Thar and Parkar and Karachi

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW IN LONDON.

A PRETTY INCIDENT AT THE HUXLEY LECTURE.

PROFESSOR Rudolf Virchow, Director of the Berlin Pathological institute, delivered in St. Martin's Town Hall on Oct. 3, the second Huxley Lecture with which the winter session of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School was inaugurated. The hall and gallery were crowded, and a large crowd of eminent medical and scientific men supported the German scientist, who, notwithstanding his nearly eighty years, spoke with youthful fire and warmth, and in excellent English. The reception accorded the distinguished guest was enthusiastic in its cordiality. His appearance on the platform, accompanied by Lord Lister, was the signal for an outburst of cheering, again and again renewed, The climax was reached when Professor Virchow referred in eloquent and eulogistic terms to Lord Lister's services to medical science. "I am proud," the Professor said, "to be able to greet him as an old friend," and, turning from his desk with a sudden impulse, Professor Virchow cordially grasped Lord Lister's hand—the unpremeditated incident being greeted with a storm of cheering which did not quickly subside.

Lord Lister said: This reception of yours shows how grateful we are to Professor Virchow for making a journey all the way from Berlin for the purpose of giving this Huxley Lecture. (Cheers.) Virchow requires no introduction to an audience like this—(cheers)—and I am sure I shall best consult the wishes of you all if without further preface I ask him to be good enough to address you (Renewed cheers.)

The subject chosen by Professor Virchow was "Recent Advances in Science and their Bearing on Medicine and Surgery." His lecture (of which a long report appears in the *Times*) was a review of the latest developments of biological knowledge, and of their influence on medicine and surgery, touching on the question of heredity, the phenomena of parasitism and infection, antiseptic surgery, and artificial immunisation. Professor Virchow commenced his address with a characteristic opening, which (while the lecture on biology appeals chiefly to the medical profession) is interesting to one and all as the opinion of an "intelligent foreigner" on an English custom. The honour of being invited to deliver the second Huxley Lecture has (he said) deeply moved me. How beautiful are those days of remembrance which have become a natural custom of the English people. How touching is this act of gratitude when the celebration is held at the very place wherein the genius of the man whom it commemorates was first guided towards its scientific development! We are filled not alone with admiration for the hero, but at the same time with grateful recognition of the institution which planted the seed of high achievement in the soul of the youthful student. That you, gentlemen, should have entrusted to a stranger the task of giving these feelings expression seemed to me an act of such kindly sentiment, implying such perfect confidence—(hear, hear)—that I at first hesitated to accept it. How am I to find in a strange tongue words which shall perfectly express my feelings! How shall I, in the presence of a circle of men who are personally unknown to me, but of whom many knew him who has passed away and had seen him at work, always find the right expression for that which I wish to say as well as a member of that circle itself could! I dare not believe that I shall throughout succeed in this. But if, in spite of all I repress my scruples, it is because I know how indulgently my English colleagues will judge my often incomplete statements, and how fully they are inclined to pardon deficiency in diction, if they are convinced of the good intentions of the lecturer. (Cheers.)

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S WORK.

Professor Virchow next sketched the condition of biological knowledge and thought at the time when he and Huxley were students, he having concluded his academic career just when Huxley was beginning his at the Charing Cross Medical School. At this time the idea of life itself was far from having acquired its full significance. Even John Hunter, whose improvement of Glisson's theory had been as great as Glisson's was of that of Paracelsus, failed to throw off the influence of tradition, and to recognise the indissoluble union between life and structure. During the present century biological thought had marched with ever-widening strides along the path of genetic investigation, a path of which the first sod was turned by Goethe. The practice of dissection and personal inspection of dead tissues had been at the root of our modern progress, and it was Huxley's bold stand for the essential and structural similarity between man and the lower animals which enabled biologists to apply the results of investigations upon the latter to the elucidation of the mysteries of the former.

THE "VITAL PRINCIPLE."

The greatest obstacle in the way of progress was the continual search after that philosopher's stone of the biologist, the vital principle. Progress could not be attained till the idea of higher animals as units had been replaced by the view that they were social mechanisms composed of individual cells which were themselves built up of non-living organic chemical substances. This theory eventually found general acceptance as regarded biology. Pathologists continued however to maintain the old heresy in the form of the doctrine of the discontinuous origin of plastic exudates. Professor Virchow narrated in most interesting detail how he was led to doubt the truth of this assumption and to establish the contrary by experiment so that he was eventually able to extend the sentence "omnis cellula e cellula" to pathological as well as biological processes.

HEREDITY.

The same considerations yield us the key to the world-old puzzle of heredity. The old humoral pathologists who derived this from the blood were often led into fantastic delusions, and expressions such as "blue blood," and "blood relationship" still testified their hold on the popular fancy. A congenital variation such as those which naturalists call "sports" might arise by atavism, or by the inheritance of an acquired condition, and the occurrence of the latter event Professor Virchow fully accepts. With regard to hereditary diseases the tendency must depend upon a transmitted tendency which was present, though not obvious in the earliest cells, being derived from the paternal or maternal tissues. But many diseases formerly deemed hereditary were now known to be the effect of a causa viva; this was notably the case with leprosy. Another interesting condition which was readily explained on the cellular hypothesis was that known as Heterotopia, in which fragments of tissues or organs were found existing in a situation other than that which was normal to them. This was due merely to the innate growing power of the cells; certain tumours might hence arise, but the attempt to account for all tumour formation in this way was an unscientific generalization.

PARASITISM.

Professor Virchow turned next to the subject of parasitism, our knowledge of which had increased enormously during the last century. The nature of entozoal parasites, such as tapeworms, and trichinæ, had been cleared up, and recently certain parasitic protozoa had been found in association with specified diseases. The most important of malaria and a... were the result of the action of the infections dis... grouped under the generic name of of minute plants, gr... which, headed by Koch's discobacteria, the study of w... and of Asiatic cholera, very of the bacilli of tuber... of scientific triumphs, had been one of the greatest ... these germs from It was important to distinguish ... which depend the effects which they produce—effe... and organs to ded largely on the reaction of the tissues ... smaller their influence. The connection between the ... was parasites and the diseases which they cause... characterised by the term infection, a word introduced in this sense by himself. He pointed out, however, that to assume that all infections were the work of bacteria was to go beyond our present knowledge, and was, indeed, likely to hamper, further progress. As to the mode of action of bacteria, the lecturer said that this was mainly due to the virulent products secreted by them rather than to their power of consuming the common stock of nutriment, which was the way in which disease was caused by larger parasites. As results of the progress in our knowledge he instanced the benefits due to antiseptic surgery and the use of serum therapeutics. He concluded:—

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

It would be carrying coals to Newcastle—(cheers and laughter)—were I to sketch in London the beneficial effects which the application of methods of cleanliness has exercised upon surgical practice. In the city wherein the man still lives and works, who, by devising this treatment, has introduced the greatest and most beneficent reform that the practical branches of medical science have ever known—(cheers)—every one is aware that Lord Lister, on the strength of his original reasoning, arrived at practical results which the new theory of fermentative and septic processes fully confirmed. Before any one had succeeded in demonstrating by exact methods the microbes which are active in different diseases, Lister had learnt, in a truly prophetic revelation, the means by which protection against the action of putrefactive organisms can be attained. The opening up of further regions of clinical medicine to the knife of the surgeon and a perfect revolution in the basis of therapeutics have been the consequence. Lord Lister, whom I am proud to be able to greet as an old friend—(loud and prolonged cheers, during which Professor Virchow turned to shake Lord Lister warmly by the hand)—is already and always will be reckoned amongst the greatest benefactors of the human race. May he long be spared to remain as the head of the movement which he called into existance. (Renewed cheers.)

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNISATION.

It remains for me to say a word concerning the other great problem, the solution of which the whole world awaiting with anxious impatience. I refer to the problem of immunity and its practical corollary immunisation. It has already happened once that an Englishman has succeeded in applying this to the definit destruction of at least one of the most deadly infectious diseases. Jenner's noble discovery has stood its trial as successfully, except in popular fancy as he hoped. (Cheers.) Vaccine is in all hands; vaccination is, with the aid of governments, spreading continually. Pasteur also laboured with determination; others are following him, and the new doctrine of antitoxins is continually acquiring more adherents. But it has not yet emerged from the conflict of opinions, and still less is the secret of immunity itself revealed. We must become well accustomed to the thought that, only the next century can bring light, and certainty on this point. (hear, hear.) Professor Virchow, having referred with pride to the influence of cellular pathology in modern treatment, entailing, as it does, the principle of destroying the focus of disease by early operation, he wished the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital good fortune in following up the newly-opened path.

A banquet was given to Professor Virchow on Oct. 5 at the Hotel Metropole, Lord Lister presiding over a brilliant gathering of medical men. One or two speakers having eulogised the medical services rendered on the Indian frontier and in the Sudan, the Chairman proposed "Our Honoured and Beloved Master," referring to their guests supremacy in pathological and medical science, and his love of liberty.—Professor Virchow, in reply, emphasised the influence of Huxley in the departments of anthropology and ethnology. The speakers included Sir H. Norbury, Director-General of the Navy Medical Service; and Surgeon-General Jameson, Sir S. Wilks, Sir W. MacCormac, and Prof. Chiene.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

THE SIRDAR'S FORERUNNERS AND COMRADES.

THE Looker-On of "Blackwood," while giving due honour to Kitchener as the master spirit in the reconquest of the Soudan, points out that he had forerunners and comrades to his own mind in the "smashing of the Mahdi": The transformation of the Egyptian soldiery from "we need not say what into the firm, steady, capable fighting force which shared the honours at Omdurman, is not all Kitchener's magic: other British Sirdars began and carried it far, though he brought it to a finish hardly dreamt o'. . . . Kitchener is as happy in his captains as we are fortunate in Kitchener. If sober critics are unafraid to name him in the same hour with Wellington, as Sirdar in 1898 would have had good cause for thankfulness in his more responsible officers. "General Back-acher," as the terrible Gatacre is called by the men whom he keeps everlastingly "at it," for their own good, Hunter, Wingate, the soldierly Macdonald, whose handling of the native troops at Omdurman has moved him up by many notches—when these men went into action the other day they were as much above their reputation as Kitchener himself. Immediately behind them, the writer adds, stand three or four men with names less known to the public at present; for Lewis, Jack-on, Collinson, Fitton are made of the same serviceable stuff, and are fit and ready to take a more prominent place at ten minutes notice.

"THE OXFORD OF SCOTLAND."

St. Andrews is the city to which this name is applied by a writer in *Chambers's Journal*. He tells us that the ancient university there, owing partly to the generosity of Parliament and partly to the gratitude of wealthy sons like Mr. Berry, the Australian benefactor, who left his *whole estate* £100,000 has recently taken a new lease of life: The incomes of the professors have been so very greatly increased during the past twenty years, partly by such benefactions as that of Mr. Berry and partly by Parliamentary grant and other direct or indirect State subvention that the occupants of a St. Andrews chair has now almost no inducement to leave it. In none of the other universities are students so well off for special endowments as are the undergraduates of St. Andrews. Each of them enjoys—or can enjoy if he chooses—a bursary that is never lower than £10, and may even rise to £30 a year. St. Andrews also promises to become the favourite university for girls in Scotland. Even if it should not become in all respects the Scottish Oxford, it is already recognised as the Scottish Girton. The salubrity of the town, its natural beauty, and its quaint historical charm have attracted to it female students, from all parts of the country ever since the Scottish Universities Acts of 1889 threw open the national colleges to women, and still more since a hall of residence was built for their accommodation. In a quarter of a century St. Andrews will celebrate the quincentenary of its existence, and it will have made considerable further progress before then.

IN PRAISE OF CHARLES READE.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, W. J. Johnston, in "Charles Reade and His Books: A Retrospect," has a very good word to say for the author of "The Cloister and the Hearth." It was the fate of Reade, of others, not to be appreciated at his true worth during his lifetime. But he has now come to his own and deservedly so; Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray are kings, each in his own particular realm; but if anyone wants a good bracing story that will bring the colour to the cheek and the bright ness to the eye—full of plenty of pathos and humour, terror, and pity, moving accidents by flood and field, and strong human nature—a dramatic story that will carry the reader along without a single interruption, written in honest English that says what it means to say with no airs, circumlocution, or mincing, reading the author's love of right and honest indignation at wrong, and inoculating with every sentence the eternal truths of Holy Writ—let him step for an hour or two into the wonderful world that Charles Reade has created, and he will not be disappointed.

STORIES OF DR. MAGEE.

One of the most interesting papers in "Macmillan's is "A Grandmother's Tales." The Grandmother "must be getting on, as her memory extends considerably farther back than the Queen's coronation. She has some readable gossip about men and women she has seen—the Duke of Wellington, the Count d'Orsay and Orrery (Dr. Johnson's friend), Lord Melbourne, J. G. Lockhart, and others. Concerning one Irish Archbishop Magee she says that when kept indoors from failing health he would "pour forth his fun and good stories without stint": We were sitting round him at tea one day when he began to tell us that he had to preach a sermon at the opening of a church in which a new stove had been put; could anyone suggest an appropriate text? Someone proposed, "Ha, ha! I am warm, I have seen the fire." "But you can't see the fire in a stove?" he objected. And we gave it up. Soon after he was preferred from the see of Peterborough to the Archbishopric of York, and in answer to the congratulations we sent him, he wrote: "There is, after all, some humour in the situation of an Irishman in the see of York. The thing (perhaps) is neither rich nor rare. The wonder is—how came' it there?" This is not exactly what Pope wrote; the original text is one which an Archbishop was bound to misquote. The evening after the scene about the monkey between Mr. Huxley and Bishop Wilberforce, someone wished that it "could come over again" when Huxley said, "Once in a lifetime is enough, if not too much."

POINTS FROM THE REVIEWS.

A PLEA FOR ARMAMENT.

MR. SIDNEY LOW in the *Nineteenth Century* ask *Should Europe Disarm?* and answers the question in the negative. This is not the exact proposal of the Czar, as we have pointed out, but but the question serves as a peg for a very interesting panegyric of militarism and Imperialism. Are "armaments" a curse? Is the "blood-tax" always oppressive? Russia and Italy are weighed down, but Mr. Low asserts that in any case these two countries are economically unsound. Are not Great Britain and Germany prosperous enough, the one with its "record" Navy, the other with its "record" Army! Besides, we cannot afford to take the risks of disarmament:—To say nothing of Mauritius and Tartars and Negroes, there are a good many millions of the Orthodox Czar's own subjects who might be a formidable menace to an unarmed, undrilled, unfortified Europe. It would be a crime against humanity to hold all the precious gifts that Latin, Celtic, Teutonic and Saxon civilisation has given to the world, at the mercy or the forbearance of Slavonic and Asiatic hordes. Conscription is advocated as an invaluable training—with Germany as a case in point.

GREAT ARMAMENTS TOO, PRODUCE PEACE:

It was easier for an ambitious sovereign to plunge into a conflict with a rival when he had only to give marching orders to a few thousand regulars. It is another matter when war means an expenditure of hundreds of millions, and the paralysis of the whole industry of a nation. The conscript army is too cumbrous a weapon to be used lightly; and the tremendous risks attendant on failure, when the whole people is in arms, might deter even a Frederick or a Catherine from fighting in mere vanity or caprice. War is a graver business than ever, and it will not be entered upon between two great Powers without the deepest reluctance and the longest hesitation. It is worth noting that the only country which has been almost continually at war since 1870 is that one which has a comparatively small mercenary army, and does not depend upon the conscription. England has done more fighting than all the rest of the world put together. We do not hazard enough in one of our small foreign campaigns to regard the firing of a shot with the shrinking anxiety of the owners of the vast military armaments of the Continent.

SIR H. JERNINGHAM'S OPINION.

Sir Hubert Jerningham is to be congratulated on an interesting article on the French people, in which the word "Dreyfus" occurs only once, any that incidentally. The article is a review of Mr. Bodley's book. Here, summarily, is Sir Hubert Jerningham's opinion. The triple motto of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," is as lying a statement on the public monuments of Republican France as absolute toleration is on the banners of British religious establishments. Liberty in France is too often mistaken for licence, and fraternity merely means casual 'camaraderie,' which is no fraternity at all. But equality is the vital principle of French life, of which jealousy is the result, and the progress of Anarchy is only a sign of its deep-rooted existence.

OUR SUN'S NEW PLANET.

Hidden away in an odd corner of some newspapers, and overlooked by others, an announcement has appeared of a recent astronomical discovery which certainly is the most interesting that has been made in this decade. Its true purport has not been grasped, because the intelligence was conveyed in figures, which unless a good many of the surrounding circumstances are known told very little. Dr. Waltemath disclosed as long ago as February last his prediction that a second, and hitherto unknown moon would be found to be circling round our earth, and received a good deal of scoffing ridicule, not unmixed with abuse, for his pains. A sharp look out has been kept for that moon, but it has not come up to expectation; nothing, in short, has been seen of it. In its place, however, a discovery not less remarkable has been made of a tiny new planet encircling not our earth but the sun, and which is nearer to us than Mars, our neighbour planet known as such from time immemorial. For the present

THE ONLY EVIDENCE OF ITS EXISTENCE.

is to be found in a small scratch of light on a photographic plate. For six or seven years past a number of Continental astronomers have been engaged nightly in taking photographs of the region of the heavens comprised within the Zodiac, in order to detect new members of the numerous family of asteroids, or minor planets, which circulate in the vast and otherwise untenanted space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. These tiny fragmentary worlds are many of them too small to be visible in a telescope, yet they leave a trace of their light on a photographic plate which has been exposed to the skies for three hours or more, and made to follow the diurnal motion of the heavens. On a plate so exposed, the fixed stars come out as fine points of light, but during the hours of exposure any planets there may have been in the field will not be stationary, but will have moved, and their motion is recorded by a minute line traced across the plate in place of the stellar point. Herr G. Witt, of the Urania Observatory at Berlin, on August 13 exposed a plate to the skies in this fashion, and afterwards found on it the trace of what he assumed to be

A NEW MEMBER OF THE ASTEROID FAMILY,

of which upwards of 430 are now known. The newcomer was traced on succeeding nights in its passage across the sky, and its exceptionally large apparent motion was at once noticed. From the different observations an orbit for the planet was computed with so surprising a result that is was not announced until further confirmation had been obtained. Dr. Berberich's calculations place it beyond doubt that the little planet, which still is nameless, does not belong to the asteroids which circulate between Mars and Jupiter, but moves round the sun between the earth and Mars, and thus introduces into the solar system a member of an entirely new order. Its mean distance from the sun is only 1,46 in terms of the earth's mean distance, less than that of Mars, which is 1,52. As the new comer is nearer to the sun, than Mars, it travels not only on a smaller orbit, but at a faster pace. Its revolution round the sun is found to be performed in 644 days, that of Mars occupying 687 days. At present our newly-found neighbour world displays itself in a telescope of sufficient power as a faint star of the eleventh magnitude, because it is a great distance from the earth. It moves on

A VERY ELLIPTICAL PATH

and as when nearest the earth its distance will probably not exceed 14,000,000, miles, it is just possible that on clear nights it may be visible to the naked eye of those who know where to search for it. What its dimensions are it is as yet impossible to say; but they must be very small. The brightest lights in the sky are those of planets like Venus and Jupiter, enveloped in a dense covering of clouds, which radecast back the sunlight with light loss. So far as is known the tiny asteroids, to which this new planet may be likened, have no appreciable atmosphere, so that it is difficult to estimate their dimensions from the light they return; but if a conjecture may be hazarded it is probable that the diameter of the new planet is less than sixty miles. It would be odd word to live in by reason of its small gravitation; weights of tons on our earth would then be a mere nothing. Its discovery will open

A WIDE FIELD OF SPECULATION

As to the origin and history of the new planet. The curious thing is that it should not have been detected before. Other worlds moving at greater distances from us and shining with no more brilliancy, have been found by the agency of the photographic plate, and no part of the heavens is more systematically searched than that in which it appeared. Although it is comparatively yet to seek out its history, the fact that it lies so close to Mars and consequently at no great distance—as distances—as distances in the vast theatre of the solar system are reckoned—from the ring of the asteroids seems to suggest that it may be a member of the family of asteroids which by some disturbing influence has been drawn out of the area within which all that family circulate. Or it may be a body foreign to the solar system which has been brought into its present position by the influence of the great planets. Such speculations however are of little profit until we have some better basis to built upon; and the future movements of the planet will be watched with eager interest. Curiously enough the discovery seems to have been made simultaneously by M. Charlois at the nice Observatory who has laboured so long and with such brilliant results in this difficult field of research but the honour are with Herr Witt who was first to announce it.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION AND THE EMPIRE.

THE Government having (as long urged by the Howard Association) established several "schools" for the training of the subordinate officers of English prisons—namely, for men at Cheimsford and Hull, and for women at Manchester and Wormwood Scrubbs prisons—the committee of the association have (it is intimated in their annual report) made this action a basis for urging an extension of similar methods in other parts of the Empire, Accordingly, they forwarded communications to the chief authorities and principal newspapers of South Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Quebec Province (Canada), Ontario Province (Canada,) and Newfoundland, urging the good example of the Home Government in this matter to imitation in those dependencies, at least to such an extent as might be found practicable. In reply the committee have received from some of the chief Colonial authorities interesting expressions of their desire to promote, under their own special conditions, the careful training of prison warders, if not by establishing training schools, at any rate by such measures as circumstances permit. The committee of the Howard Association have received, and have responded to, various appeals from India during the year for the exercion of their influence with the authorities and the Press in reference to matters relating to prisons and crime prevention. Several of these appeals have drawn attention to the great need for more care on the part of the Government and the magistrats (especially the native magistrates) in regard to boy and girl offenders, many of whom are sent to gaol (and there corrupted for want of separation from other prisoners) for minor first offences, for which both the law and common considerateness would suggest merely an admonition. In the Punjab, in particular, the number of boys sent to prison last year was nearly 50 per cent. above the number in the previous year. The committee are glad to learn that their efforts in recent years for the diminution of mortality in Indian gaols have had good results and have encouraged medical officers and others to more active measures in this direction. The total receipts of the Howard Association during the past year have been £530, and the expenditure has been £534.

By a large majority the peace protocal was on Sept. 14 adopted by the Spanish Parliament, which was subsequently prorogued.—Yielding to the strong sentiment expressed throughout the country, President MacKinley has decided that an investigation shall be made by a committee into the conduct of the War Department during the hostilities with Spain. The "Times" Philadelphia correspondent says that the officials of the United State Government view with some apprehension the situation both in the Philippines and in Cuba, where the attitude of the Spaniards is regarded as foreshadowing fresh troubles. The "Times" special correspondent at Manila says the insurgent conquest of the Island of Luzan is nearly complete; the rebels control the whole island except Manila, Cavite, and a small portion of the province of Albay. Aguinaldo has put forward persistent demands for various impossible concession. The "Times," Philadelphia correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 14 that the Washington Cabinett after protracted deliberations, has decided to instruc, the American Commissioners in Paris to demand the cession of the entire Philippine island of Luzon, as well as an island in the Ladrones for a coaling station The Commissioners will be instructed to decline to discuss any question relating to the Cuban debt, or of compensation for public or religious property in the Philippines, or any other question except the cession of Spanish territory in lieu of a war indemnity, which Spain professes her inability to pay. Two regiments are to be at once sent from San Francisco to Manila to re-inforce General Otis; and the war Department has decided that the situation does not admit of any further discharge of troops. About 125 000 volunteers remain in service besides the whole regular army.

THE SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

FRUITLESS INQUIRIES IN NORTHERN SIBERIA.

AFTER a lapse of nearly three months, writer a home paper, we have received from the far north of Siberia another communication from Hers J. Stadling, in command of the expedition sent out by the Swedish Geographical and Anthropological Society in search of Andree. It will be seen that at the time of writing Herr Stadling and his companions had reached the neighbourhood of the Lena Delta, and the most perilous part of their journeyings lay before them. They were about to build a boat themselves, and in this necessarily frail craft to attempt to cross the open sea to the Olenek beforegoing further northward, where, it is believed by some authorities, traces of the Andree expedition may be found.

Bulkur, near the Lena Delta, July 19. 1898.—On Midsummer Eve we arrived at Bulun, a small village situated about 200 kilometres south of the Lena Delta. Since that time we have travelled backwards and forwards near the delta, putting ourselves in communication with the natives who gather here during the summer from different quarters east and west of the Lena. We have through these natives, as well as through Russians, obtained information from the regions along the coast of the Polar Sea, ranging from Anabar in the west to Yudagorka in the east, that no traces of the Andree expedition have been found anywhere. We have also sent drawings of things belonging to the Andree expedition, together with written messages, to different parts of Northern Siberia, promising rewards to anyone who shall discover traces of the expedition. We have had authentic information from natives, who went to the New Siberian Islands last March and came back in April with mammoth tusks, that no traces of the Andree expedition had been observed on those islands. The natives had visited all the islands except the most distant one. But Andree knew very well that on that island there is no depot of food laid up. On the other hand, it is not quite certain that the depots elsewhere are in good order, although their guardian, who receives a certain sum annually to keep them in a good condition, assures us that this is the case. Some natives, who seem to be reliable, have however told us the contrary. They say that a large box of eatables has been broken up and emptied, and nothing has been put there in its place.

On our first arrival at Bulun, where we obtained information from the New Siberian Islands, we thought seriously of undertaking

A JOURNEY DURING THE SUMMER

westwards to Anabar and Chatanga. To do this we arranged with the leading man at Bulun to furnish us with reindeers and two men to take us and our things to Chatanga, about 1,700 kilometres, for the sum of 700 roubles. But first we had to go 200 miles further north to see some natives there from different parts of the country. On our return to Bulun, however, we found that the promises given at our first arrival there were not kept, for now the party concerned said that they could not take us further than to Anabar, and for this an exorbitant sum was demanded. It became evident that they wanted to extort as much money as possible. In the way of explanation it must here be added that the natives do not receive such money, but the kulask, who exercises as much power over them as if they were his slaves.

Adding to these circumstances the fact that summer travelling with reindeer (riding on their backs) is very slow and difficult on account of rivers, marshes, mosquitoes, storms, &c., and that with sledges we may travel much cheaper and three times faster, we decided to wait until autumn in the Lena Delta. We would thereby also gain the advantage of obtaining with the steamer Lena, which will arrive here the third and last time in the beginning of September, the last news from home. If next news of the Andree expedition then arrives, and no other plans are found better, we intend to go by open row-boat, about 600 kilometres, from Bulun to the mouth of the Olenek, and from there with reindeer or dogs over Anabar, Chatanga, Taimyr, Dudinka (near the mouth of the Yenisei), and Krasnojorsk, in all about 5,000 kilometres. As the winter here begins in the middle of September, we intend to go by sledges from the mouth of the Olenek in the latter part of September, and we hope to arrive in Chatanga in three weeks—*i. e.*, in time to meet with the natives congregating there in the fall in order to trade. From these we will obtain information as to how far north on the Taimyr Peninsula the different native tribes nomadise, and ask them to look out for evidences or traces of the Andree expedition. If we receive such information as shall make it necessary, we will ourselves, from Chatanga, try to go northwards in the month of March. We, however, entertain the hope that such news will reach us from home as will

MAKE SUCH A JOURNEY SUPERFLUOUS.

In the primitive craft used here on the river there is not one iron nail, only wooden nails, and these "lodkas" (open boats) are so rickety and bad that they cannot even with safety be used on the river in a strong wind. The lifeboats of the steamer Lena, which were brought here with the expedition of Nordenskiold twenty years ago, have long since been destroyed, and one miserable boat has been put in their places. If we had had one of those lifeboats we would not have hesitated to try a voyage by sea all the way to Chatanga. Under the circumstances, however, we have no other chance than trying to build a boat ourselves, strong enough to carry us safely over the short distance between the Lena delta and the mouth of the Olenek. We have bought and old 'looka" of which we shall make new one using only the old frame. We have also been lucky enough to obtain some iron nails, and with these we shall strengthen the wooden nails, which will mainly be used. We shall do our best as boatbuilders, but we cannot expect to build a craft which will exclude all danger in case we should be overtaken by a storm while traversing the open sea.

At the mouth of the Olenek are natives (Tunguses), who have promised to furnish us with reindeer and two men, and we have here found a Norwegian, Hans Torgersen, who came with Nordenskiold twenty years ago, who has promised to go with us to Chatanga. From there we shall go alone, because there are said to be people on the way knowing Russian. The Governor of Yakutsk kindly furnished us with a Cossack officer as guide, but as he is not used to voyaging by sea we shall send him back to Yakutsk.

The place where we are now staying (Bulker) is interesting in many repects. Situated near the point where the Lena, after having cut its way through the Verkoyansi mountain chain, empties its gigantic masses of water through a large number of canals into the Polar Sea, this place affords a beautiful view to the wild panorama to the north east and east, beyond the river, which is here about twenty kilometres wide, enclosing the large islands Tas-ari (the stony island) and Tit-ari (the island of larch trees), the barren and wild-looking mountains, tower up to the height of several hundred metres, while to the north the waters of the river and a few low islands, belonging to the delta, mingle themselves with the horizon, and to the west the endless "fundia," now clad with flowers, spreads before the view. This place has also a historical interest of a mournful nature. It was here that the Tunguse, Andrassoff, whom I met the other day, found the two man of De Long's party in the autumn of 1881, who had left their unfortunate comrades in order to try and find people who could render them help in

THEIR EXTREME DISTRESS.

Andrassoff wore the gold medal which he received from the Government of the United States for having saved the lives of the two members of De Long's party. This story of this event varies somewhat from the one given in the English description of De Long's expedition. According to the latter, one of the two men, on hearing some noise outside the hut where they had sheltered for some time, caught up his rifle, believing that some wild beast was about, and when the native looked in through the door, he fell on his knees and held up his hands. The native Andrassoff remembers very well that the man held a rifle, but he says that he did not fall on his knees, but went straight to the man and stretched out his hand as a token of friendship.

The natives are loud in their praises of De Long's party, but they heap severe censures upon the Americans who came here to distribute medals and rewards to those who helped De Long's men.

At present this place has a special interest as the head quarters of the venture of an Irkutsk firm, Gromoff, to establish fisheries on a rational basis at the mouth of the Lena, where there is plenty of fish. Hitherto this industry has been carried on only by "Kulacks," who have got the fish from the natives for next to nothing, giving them spirits, &c. Gromoff, on the contrary, gives his labourers good food and pay, and tries to supersede the old methods. Whether this truly civilising method will succeed is a dubious question. The difficulties in the way are great and many amongst them being the immense distances from here to the goldfields on the Aldan and Vitem, where the fish is sold, the difficulty of obtaining good labourers and modest clerks, &c. A few years ago this firm bought the steamer Lena, which is now used for freighting the fish and other merchandise.

POOR OLD "HEROD."

AN editor's quaint and pathetic experience is described by Mr. G. B. Burgin, in "Cassell's Magazine." He writes:—There was an elderly lunatic who brought me a manuscript entitled "Herod in London," which proved, on inspection, to be a plan for cleaning the streets. I was kind to the poor fellow he seemed to be about fifty—a spare thin man, with grey, wisplike locks of hair, any one eye), and he came once a week to see me for some months.

"I assure you, sir," he would say, in his thin, piping tones, "I like you for the fact that you are the only editor in London who has honoured me with a personal interview; the others must have lied to me, or were flagrantly remiss in attending to their duties, for whenever I called they were invariably out. Now, sir, if you could employ me to look up a few references for you in the British Museum I should take it as a favour. I assure you, sir, that I—I am very hungry, sir, I would not mention the matter were it not for your kindness."

As it happened, I wanted to write a story, and sent him to look up some "local colour" at the British Museum. He came back a week after.

"You will excuse me, sir, for taking such a liberty he said," but it occurred to me that a busy man like yourself would be very much pressed for time, so I have done myself the honour of collaborating with you, and have written the story myself."

I didn't like to hurt his feelings by telling him that it was rubbish, and for months afterwards he would knock apologetically at the door.

"I know, sir, I am taking up your valuable time but I just looked in to inquire how the story is getting on. Not yet ready for publication? I ought to know how busy you are, sir, and not intrude upon you. Might I—that is—a word of encouragement from you, sir, about this little effort? Praise from Cæsar it praise indeed. Sorry it doesn't quite suit you, but sympathy is precious, and—and my wife is not sympathetic. Perhaps when Herod comes to London she will alter. Good afternoon, sir, good afternoon. Would I look you up something else at the Museum? Certainly, sir, with pleasure. My engagements admit of a good deal of leasure just now. Perhaps you will allow me to bring my wife to call upon you, sir? You might exercise a softning, a mollifying influence on her".

I allowed him to bring her, thinking I might' persuade her to be a little kinder to the poor old man. His wife proved to be a rigid looking female, attired in rusty black, who carried a bulgy umbrella. She honoured me with a stony stare, while I endeavoured to open a conversation about the weather.

"What are yer goin' ter do for him" she asked, opening her mouth, and exhaling a mingled odour of peppermint and brandy at the same time. "Wot ar yer goin' ter do fer him?"

"My dear madam——" I ejaculated.

Wot are yer goin' ter do fer him, she repeated for the third time, with an emphatic thump of the umbrella on the floor.

"All in my power," I replied nettled by her uncompromising manner.

"Wot—are—yo—goin'—ter—do—fer—him f" she repeated with stony emphasis.

You must excuse her manner "sir, interrupted the poor old man. She has not that repose".

"Yah"; said the stony-eyed individual; bringing her umbrella down on the floor with a resounding thump "Yah! (H's pointing to her husband) a maden and pointing to me) a ad'un;" with which rhythmical remark she caught him by the shoulder and gave the poor old fellow a push which sent him flying out of the office door. His head timidly reappered:—

I'" I assure you, sir, "he began," this momentary obsivirusnes on my wife part is most——"

A bony arm jerked him back into the passage and he disappeared. I never saw either of them again.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CHILD.

THE picture is clear before me of the day I first walked. My mother, a handsome, cold-eyed woman, who did not love me, had driven out from town to nurses cottage. I shut my eyes, and I am back in the little parlour with its spindle chairs, an old-fashioned piano with green silk front, its pink-flowered wall-paper, and the two wonderful black-and-white dogs on the mantelpieces. There were two pictures I loved to gaze upon—Robert Emmett in the dock, and Mary Stuart saying farewell to France. I do not remember my mother's coming or going. Memory begins to work from the moment nurse put me on a pair of unsteady legs. There were chairs placed for me to clutch, and I was coaxingly bidden to toddle along, "over to mamma." It was very exciting. First one chair had to be reached, then another fallen over, till a third tumbled me at my mother's feet. I burst into a passion of tears, not because of the fall, but from terror at finding myself so near my mother. Nurse gathered me into her arms and began to coo over me, and here the picture fades from my mind. My nurse loved me devotedly, and of course spoilt me. Most of the villagers helped her in this good work, so that the first seven years of my childhood, in spite of baby-faces unbleat by mother's kiss were its happiest period. Women who do not love their children do well to put them out to nurse. The contrast of my life at home and the years spent with these rustic strangers is very shocking. The one petted, cherished, and untroubled; the other full of dark terrors and hate, and a loneliness such as grown humanity cannot understand without experience of that bitterest of all tragedies—unloved and starved childhood. But I was only reminded of my sorrow at nurse's on the rare occasion of my mother's visits, or when nurse once a month put me into my best clothes, after washing my face with blue mottled soap—a thing I detested—and carried me off on the mail-car to town to report my health and growth. This was a terrible hour for me. From a queen I fell to the position of an outcast. My stepfather alone inspired me with confidence. He was a big hand-some man with a pleasant voice, and he was always kind to me in a genial, thoughtless way. He would give me presents which my mother would angrily seize from me and give to her other children, not from love, for she was hardly kinder to them than to me but from an implacable passion to wound. To strike the smile from any face arround her, to silence a child's laughter with terror of herself. She was a curious woman, my mother. Children seemed to inspire her with a vindictive animosity, with a fury for beating and banging them, against walls, against chairs, upon the ground, in a way that it seems miraculous to me now how they were saved from the grave and she from the dock.

She had a troop of pretty engaging children, mostly girls, only one of whom she was ever known to kiss or caress, and to the others she was worse than the traditional stepmother of fairy tale. It was only afterwards I learned that those proud creatures I, in my abject solitude, hated and envied, lived in the same deadly fear of her that her cold blue eyes and thin cruel lips inspired me with.—From "The Autobiography of a Child," in *Blackwood*.

APROPOS of the current story concerning the late Sir George Grey's action during the Mutiny, Mr. R. W. Carter, 4 formerly Assistant-Surgeon" 82nd Regiment, writes from 13, Gloucester-row, Weymouth, to the "Times":—In the biography of the late Sir George Grey as read in the daily papers I observe that a very prominent part is given to his promptitude when Governor of the Cape Colony in diverting the force which left England for China on to Calcutta at the time of the Indian Mutiny. Now, as I happened to be a humble member of that force as assistant-surgeon of the 82nd Regiment on board Her Majesty's ship adventure, conveying a wing of the 82nd and a wing of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under orders for China, the 90th L.I. and several other battalions belonging to the same expedition having preceded us, I can, and do positively assert, although my regiment anchored at Simon's Bay and we were enjoying ourselves at Cape Town for more than a week, that we never heard a rumour of the Indian Mutiny until we reached Singapore. After we passed Christmas Island our ship was hailed by someone in a dinghy, who had been sent with orders to the captain to proceed to Calcutta, but Commander Lacy, R.N., in the command of the ship, did not pay any attention to him. At Singapore we received orders to go on to India, and it was the general belief that it was Lord Elgin, then in China, who sent us on to Calcutta. There must be several officers

on cooling the charcoal will be found in the crucible. On the large scale charcoal is made by burning wood in large heaps or piles, covered with earth or clay, or in ovens or kilns to which only a limited supply of air is allowed access. Any kind of wood may be used, but the hard woods, such as oak, beech, and fir, produce the best and densest charcoal. Charcoal is also produced by heating wood in iron retorts, the volatile products, such as wood tar, creosote, and acetic or pyroligneous acid, being condensed in receivers and utilised.

"In Notes and Queries," says the New York *Times*, "there is a story quoted written by Mir Muhammad M'asum in 1600. An exiled prince meets a man who is carrying what are designated as 'hakku tubes.' Looking at the man the prince discovers that just as long as the man holds the hakku tubes his entire interior economy is visible. The prince at once purchases the tubes. Coming to Ghuzul, he finds a patient. The King of Ghuzul is suffering from dyspepsia. There is good reason for the king feeling so uncomfortable, for when the hakku tubing is applied, lo! it is discovered that the patient had swallowed not less than two water snakes. Readers will then please observe that the X rays have been anticipated. The original of the story is found in Elliot's 'History of India' by its own historians. After a while we may discover that Noah's ark had water tight bulkheads and twin screws."

CLOSE OF THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

BISHOPS ON MISSIONARY EFFORT.

On Friday (Sept. 30) the Church Congress at Bradford discussed the work of the evangelisation of the world.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells pressed the needs of the Colonies, and recommended young clergymen to consecrate some few years of their lives to work there.

The Bishop of Newcastle said the evangelisation of the world within this generation was an ideal which every Christian should set before himself.

The Bishop of Melanesia (the Right Rev. Cecil Wilson), dealing with the question of the Church in relation to aboriginal races, and, confirming himself to those with whom he had come personally in contact, the race of South Sea Islanders, aboriginals of the Papuan race as they are seen in the geographical area known as Melanesia, said that these people, wild fierce, and of bad repute as they were, were ripe for Christianity. Many of their customs were horrible. In San Cristoval and in the Solomons the people along the shore killed their little children rather than be troubled with the task of bringing them up, and replaced them, when fresh hands were required for work in the fields, with children bought from the bush people. In the Northern Solomons the fiercer and braver tribes gave themselves up to head-hunting, fleets of war canoes, filled with men armed with Winches or repeating rifles and other arms, travelling hundreds of miles to prey upon the weaker island, and carry away "dead heads"—the heads of the men and women they had killed—or "live heads"—living children and others whom they were preserving to be killed as sacrifices when occasion demanded a victim. In the New Hebrides and Solomons most of the people had fallen into the practice of cannibalism sometimes from mere lust of flesh. A new canoe on the Solomons would not be considered lucky unless it had been bathed in human blood. The same might be said of a new house. It might be supposed that people with such debased customs did not offer very promising ground for the seed of the Gospel. But they were, for they had nothing to offer a real or lasting resistance to it. A Melanesian had generally no history to which he could look back hence historical associations formed no barrier to the Church's progress. Neither was there a literature of any kind to bar the way, far until the Church's mission taught them the Roman characters the natives had no writing of any kind. Nor was there now a great religion of any kind which could offer itself as a rival to Christianity, and there was nothing in the native's superstitions to oppose what they had to tell him of God. Indeed, when he heard that the Great Spirit who guarded the white man and was called God made all men, and was not only all-powerful, but also full of love and pity, he gladly forsook his old cruel gods and believed in the true God with all the intensity with which he believed in the false ones. It was marvellous how completely these wild South Sea Islanders could be changed by Christ's teaching. One of the most notable converts of the Melanesian mission was Soga, formerly the head bushing chief of Bugota, Georges Island, which faced Bugota, was a monument to his ruthless savagery. Every man, woman, and child on it was slain. At last Soga received a young teacher, and after many of his people became Christians he became one himself. He was a remarkable man in every way, of fine presence, of great power, and much respected over a large tract of country, a just ruler, a teacher of his people in their schools, and a translator of the Gospel into his own tongue. Two years ago the Bishop confirmed him.

SUBSTANTIAL UNITY OF BRITISH CHRISTIANITY.

Following the congress a meeting was held in the evening in St. George's Hall under the presidency of the Dean of Ripon, to which Christians of all denominations were invited. Addresses were delivered by Dean Farrar, Dr. Horton (Congregationalist), Dr. Glover (Baptist), and Mr. W. L. Watkinson (Wesleyan), on the substantial unity of British Christianity, the folly of emphasising subordinate differences, and the duty of maintaining brotherly relations.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 8th October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Outlined	988	910	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43 881	32,629	...	8,758	...	1,36,101
Goods	63 871	53,113	10,758	..	...	1,38,38
Other earnings	5 448	4,345	1,103	..	...	1,099
Total for week	1,13,200	1,10,387	2,803	...	...	...
Aggregate	13 56 662	16 52 146	..	..	..	2 95 781

MR. E. T. REED resumes in Punch his series of cartoons under the title of "Ready-made Coats (of arms) or, Giving 'Em Fits." His victim is Horatio Herbert, first Lord Kitchener of Omdurman, and the letterpress is as follows:—Arms: Quarterly; 1st a series of cataracts neatly and punctually surmounted while you wait; 2nd, a galic cock merchant in chicane and emergent theatrical in advance collared in trespass and (we trust) given the chuequ proper; 3rd, a British lion radiant in his glory sheating an avenging sword rusted with age, but trenchant to the full; 4th, several stars of journalism rampant and purpure with fury incontinently ordered to Cairo. Crest: On a mount urgent with the hump a clip proper of the soudan imbrued gory to the last, dropping in his flight one a ground sable sundry spoases reluctant puffy without mules. Supporters: Dexter, an Egyptian soldier drilled armed and furnished with a backbone made in England, crowned with laurels and bearing in his right hand the black banner of the Khalifa; sinister, a British trooper to triumph similarly charged and wreathed with laurels in augmentation, holding in his left hand a lance and in the right a return ticket proper to Khartoum available for a month. "Second motto": Dwell as if about to depart—ahem! proper. The motto on the crest is Going up Higher, and there is a footnote thus: Stops if necessary at Fashoda to take up foreign passengers.

Now that Hygienists are, with increasing frequency, condemning the use of Alcoholic drink, and as even Coffee and Tea are too exciting for many constitutions—not to mention the frequent prohibition of Tea and Coffee in the number of cases of nervous disorder and weak digestion—the question what drink should be recommended as alike refreshing and wholesome becomes of the greatest importance.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d.** AND **11s.** each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

MOTHERS!

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Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— **Rs. 22.0**

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DIABETES WHISKY.

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Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

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A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETE MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.

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Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the **HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES** the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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THE GREAT
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Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE:** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

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Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

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Made From

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole proprietors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only and in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil, as testimonials in our ties.

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Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

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For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Inching.

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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

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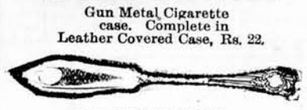
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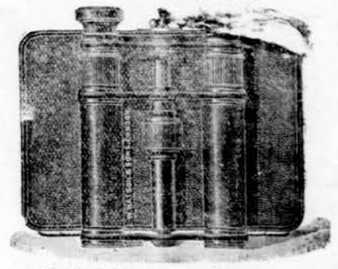
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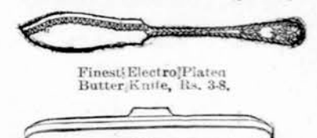
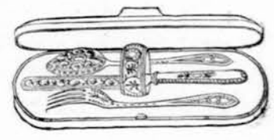
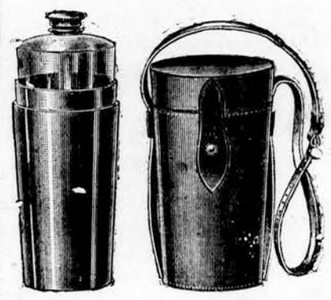

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.


Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.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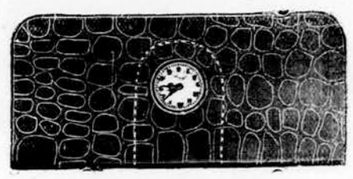
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS — most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS — Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

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LANCET.—"*A Beautiful and interesting preparation*" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It as all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

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